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Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting reports officers of the United States Navy cruising in the waters of Alaska

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REPORT OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS CRUISING
IN ALASKA WATERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN RESPONSE TO

*A resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting reports of officers
of the United States Navy cruising in the waters of Alaska.*

FEBRUARY 24, 1882.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 24, 1882.

The Secretary of the Navy has the honor to communicate to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its resolution of the 1st instant, copies of the "reports of United States naval officers cruising in Alaska waters, made since January 1, 1879, and not heretofore furnished" to Congress.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN W. KEIFER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS SINCE
JANUARY 1, 1879.

PART I.—Reports of Commander Henry Glass, October 11, 1880, to June 8, 1881.
PART II.—Reports of Commander Edward P. Lull, June 28, 1881, to October 18, 1881.
PART III.—Reports of Commander Henry Glass, November 14, 1881, to January 10,
1882.

PART I.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, October 11, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual monthly report of condition of affairs on this station.

On the 13th ultimo I relieved Commander L. A. Beardslee in command of this vessel. At the date of my assuming command perfect order existed in the Territory, and I am glad to report that no disturbances have since occurred. The Indians in every part of Alaska from which I have obtained reports are quiet, and show a disposition to remain at peace with white settlers and among themselves. This condition of affairs must be ascribed to the admirable system of control established by Commander Beardslee, which I shall continue.

In September, taking advantage of the monthly visit of the steamer Favorite to trading posts on the inland waters, I sent Lieut. F. M. Symonds to make as thorough examinations of the harbors and passes visited as the time at his disposal would permit, and to collect hydrographic knowledge of value. I will report the result of his work to the Bureau of Navigation.

The condition of the ship was so fully reported by Commander Beardslee, in his letter of September 11, that it remains for me only to request that his suggestions be carried out if practicable. The health of officers and men remain excellent.

I have had a thorough survey made of the standing rigging, and much of it is reported worthless, while all was found to be untrustworthy. I have made requisition on the Bureau of Equipment for certain articles which are indispensable, and without which the ship should not leave port. The lower rigging is reported fit for temporary use only, and has been replaced over the mast-heads, using every precaution to protect it from further deterioration from the constant dampness of this climate. I would urgently request that orders be sent to the commandant at Mare Island to have cut and fitted for this ship an entire new gang of standing rigging, as, should she remain in Alaska during the coming winter, in spite of all the precautions we may take, the rigging will deteriorate greatly, and a passage to San Francisco, even, would be attended with some danger of losing spars.

If it is the intention of the department to keep this ship at Sitka until next year, and, in my opinion, this should be done, in order not to expose her in her present condition to the heavy gales encountered in the North Pacific in winter, I would request to be so informed, in order that I may make certain necessary arrangements for the health and comfort of officers and men, and for the better protection of the rigging, boats, and woodwork generally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, November 15, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual monthly report of condition of affairs on this station.

The Indians in every part of the Territory are quiet, and have given no trouble of any kind. The prospectors reported in Commander Beardslee's letter of June 7, 1880, have now all returned, and report the Indians everywhere quiet and of a friendly disposition. They penetrated the country a distance of 250 miles from the Chilcat River, and report a fine open country with good climate, but found no gold in paying quantities.

The weather, since the gale of the 26th ultimo, reported to the Bureau of Navigation, has been exceedingly wet and disagreeable. The light spars and rigging have been sent down, and are stored on shore to protect them from the weather.

In anticipation of remaining here for the winter, houses have been built over the main and quarter-deck hatches to protect the officers and men on watch, and afford ventilation in bad weather.

The health of officers and men is excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 20, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that since the date of my last report no change has occurred in the general condition of affairs on this station. The Indians in every part of the Territory are perfectly quiet and peaceable. A long standing feud between the Auke and Hoonyah tribes has been amicably settled by arbitration, under the advice of Lieutenant McClellan, the officer sent in charge of the steam launch on her visit to the Takon mines, reported in my last letter. The mines at Takon are already attracting miners from other points, and it is my intention, should the ship remain here until the beginning of good weather in April, to cause an accurate survey to be made of the mining region. This work will be required very soon, not only to prevent complications and disputes among the miners, but to protect the interests of the government.

There has been lately a marked increase of drunkenness and fighting in the Indian village at Sitka, and I have been called upon to punish severely several cases of assault with deadly weapons among the Indians, but no case of annoyance to the white people has been reported. In consequence of this condition of affairs, a request has been made to me, by the leading men among the Indians, to destroy all the hoo-che-noo stills and to prohibit, as far as possible, the sale of molasses to their tribes. This request was made very earnestly by the chiefs, who express themselves as very anxious to keep good order in their village, but state that it is impossible for them to do so while there is an unlimited supply of molasses for the manufacture of hoo-che-noo. I requested the traders in Sitka to meet me on the 19th instant, and devise some plan to stop, or at least regulate, the sale of molasses.

I am glad to report a general and very decided feeling in opposition to the further importation of molasses and the cheap sugar, sold to the Indians for purposes of distillation, and an agreement to that effect was drawn up and signed in my presence. After the steamer now expected has sailed, I intend to order a raid on the hoo-che-noo stills in Sitka and the immediate neighborhood, and I trust that good results will follow. My experience so far in this command, leads me to the conclusion that the Alaska Indians are, as a class, as peaceable and tractable as any race in the world, and that they are susceptible of a fair degree of education progress if only the curse of intemperance can be removed from them. In this opinion I am supported by the unanimous testimony of the traders and miners who go among them, and live among them unprotected for months.

In the absence of any civil law for the regulation of affairs in Alaska, the agreement I have induced the traders to sign among themselves is, I believe, the best step that could be taken in the interests of peace and good order. I regret to report a case of lawlessness in Sitka, to the author of which I have as yet no clew. About seven o'clock on the evening of the 17th instant, Lieut. G. R. Benson, U. S. M. C., attached to this vessel, was attacked near the guard-house on shore, and a shot fired at him from a pistol, but fortunately doing him no injury. As the night was very dark and rainy, Mr. Benson was unable to recognize his assailant, who escaped. The entire absence of any known motive for the assault leaves me in great doubt as to the class of the person by whom it was committed. So far I have no evidence in the case beyond that here reported, but I have offered a suitable reward for information that will lead to the arrest and punishment of the offender.

The winter has been very mild; the thermometer rarely showing a temperature below 32° Fahr., but the rainfall or snow is almost constant.

The health of men and officers continues excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that in consequence of information furnished me by Mr. M. D. Ball, collector of customs for the district of Alaska, and on the complaint of several citizens, I yesterday caused a search to be made on certain premises in Sitka, where illicit distillation of spirits was reported to be in progress.

I gave the marine officer of this ship written instructions to make a search in strict accordance with the provisions of the United States Revised Statutes, and have to report that five persons were arrested, with sufficient proof in each case to insure conviction. I inclose a copy of Mr. Benson's report to me.

The practice of illicit distillation of spirits being not only in direct violation of the statutes, but the only source of disorder in this Territory, I have sent the persons arrested under guard to Portland, Oreg., for trial before the United States district court. I inclose copies of my instructions to Master G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., sent in charge of the prison-

ers, on account of the illness of Lieutenant Benson, and also of my letter to Hon. M. I. Deady, United States district judge for Oregon.

Complaints having been made by the deputy collector of customs at Fort Wrangell, of disorders there, caused by the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors to Indians, I have sent Midshipman Selim E. Woodworth, U. S. N., in charge of a squad of marines, to take such steps as may be warranted. He is directed to confer with the deputy collector of customs at Fort Wrangell before making any search or arrests. I inclose a copy of instructions given to Mr. Woodworth.

I would call the attention of the department to the thorough and efficient manner in which Lieutenant Benson executed the duty confided to him, and also to the action of Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, U. S. N., who, anticipating some resistance in making the arrests, joined the party without any order, and performed very efficient service.

The open violation of law had grown to such proportions that some prompt and decided action was necessary to avoid future disorders in the Territory, particularly in view of the probable speedy increase in the population of Alaska. In the absence of any specific instructions from the department, I have, in this matter, acted in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, and sections 2140, 2141, 2150, and 2151 Revised Statutes of the United States, and I trust my course will be approved by the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Off Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR: In consequence of complaints made by the collector of customs for the district of Alaska, of the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors at Sitka, in violation of certain act of Congress, you will please institute a search on the premises heretofore indicated to you, and search such others as you may judge necessary for the purpose of ascertaining if any person is engaged in such practices.

Should you find any person so engaged in violating the law, you will arrest and confine them in the guard-house at once, and report all the circumstances to me. All evidence necessary to convict persons arrested for illicit distillation of spirits, such as stills, worms, and any of their parts and appliances, the mash prepared for distillation, and any liquor found, will be carefully secured. Very great caution must be used to act in strict accordance with the law.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

First Lieut. GEO. R. BENSON, U. S. M. C.

B.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN 3D RATE,
Lying off Sitka, Alaska, January 24 1881.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your orders of yesterday relative to the seizure of certain illicit stills, I have to make the following report:

Commencing operations at 12 o'clock, m., I seized from a man called Billy the Bug, a keg containing hoo-che-noo, one barrel containing mash, and a portion of a still. This man acknowledged that he made hoo-che-noo; that he knew we were coming, and had therefore destroyed the still.

I seized from a man named Mackoff, one still and a bottle containing a little hoo-che-noo.

I seized from the man commonly called Shenanigan, one barrel of mash, which he threw out of the window before allowing me to enter his house—and one still. This man acknowledged that he made hoo-che-noo a few days ago.

From a man named Lochkoff, I seized a full barrel of warm mash, one bottle of hoo-che-noo, one still.

From a large Russian, whose name I could not obtain last night, I seized one barrel of mash, one still, and five quarts of hoo-che-noo.

These five men I immediately placed under arrest, and the articles captured are now at the guard-house, excepting the mash, which I had destroyed.

The following named persons are witnesses: G. O. Fasset, sailmaker U. S. N., Sergeant Daily, Privates Quinlan, Brewer, and Nelson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. ROBERT BENSON,
First Lieutenant of Guard.

Commander HENRY GLASS,
Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown, Sitka, Alaska.

C.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Off Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR: You will proceed by the steamer California to Fort Wrangell, in charge of a squad of marines, to investigate the reported cases of illicit distillation of spirits at that place.

On your arrival confer with Mr. R. D. Crittenden, the deputy collector of customs at Fort Wrangell, and obtain all possible information. Should there appear to be sufficient grounds to make a search of any premises, you will so report to Master G. C. Hauns, and arrest such persons as may be engaged in illicit distillation of spirits, being careful, however, to make no arrests unless the proof is absolute and sufficient to insure a conviction in each case.

In case of arrests being made you will transfer the persons so arrested, with the necessary witnesses and other proof, to Master G. C. Hauns, for transportation to Portland, Oregon.

While at Fort Wrangell you will take such action within the law as may be necessary to insure quiet and good order there. While at Fort Wrangell make such arrangements for the maintenance of the men under your command as will be least expense to the government.

You will return to this ship by the next trip of the mail steamer, and report in full your actions under this order.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. A. King, U. S. N., is directed to furnish you with transportation.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Midshipman SELIM E. WOODWORTH, U. S. N.

D.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR: You will proceed to Portland, Oreg., by the steamer California, in charge of the persons arrested here for illicit distillation of spirits, and on your arrival there report to Hon. Matthew J. Deady, United States district judge for Oregon, and transfer the prisoner to the custody of the United States marshal for that district.

You will furnish the United States district attorney at Portland with a list of the witnesses in each case, and hold yourself in readiness, with the men sent as a guard, to give testimony before the district court when required.

On your passage to Portland, while at Fort Wrangell, should the time allow, you will investigate the complaints made by Mr. R. D. Crittenden, deputy collector of customs at that place, and make any arrests that may be necessary in the cases of persons engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits, but you will confine your action to cases of white persons where the proof is absolute and sufficient to insure conviction. The evidence necessary in any case would be worms and stills, and any parts or appliances belonging to them, mash prepared for distillation, and any liquor found on the prem-

ises. Should any arrests be made under these instructions, you will take the persons so arrested to Portland, for transfer to the United States marshal there and trial before the district court, reporting your action direct to the Navy Department, with reasons therefor, and inclosing a copy of this order.

While at Portland the men under your charge will be maintained as witnesses by the United States marshal.

Passed-Assistant Paymaster J. A. King, U. S. N., will furnish you with transportation.

On completing the duty herein directed, you will return to this ship, and report to me in full your action.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Master G. C. HANUS, U. S. N.

E.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with your request that I take such action as may be necessary to stop the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors at Fort Wrangell, I have to inform you that by this steamer I send to Fort Wrangell Midshipman Selim E. Woodworth, U. S. N., in charge of a squad of marines, to take such steps as the circumstances may warrant. Mr. Woodworth is directed to confer with you and obtain all information possible, and I will ask you to give him any information and assistance in your power. Should the evidence in any case be sufficient to establish the guilt of any person other than Indians, in the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, Mr. Woodworth is authorized to make arrests and send the persons so arrested, under guard, to Portland, Oreg., for trial.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding.

Mr. R. D. CRITTENDEN,
Deputy Collector of Customs, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

F.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I send by the steamer California, under guard to Portland, five prisoners who were arrested here on the 23d instant in compliance with act of Congress of March 3, 1873, and sections 2140, 2141, 2150, and 2151, Revised Statutes United States, for the distillation of spirituous liquors in the Indian country.

Master G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., in charge of the guard, will report to you, and transfer the prisoners to the United States marshal for Oregon. Mr. Hanus has a list of the necessary witnesses to establish the guilt of the persons arrested.

I have taken this step as one necessary for the preservation of good order in this Territory.

I would respectfully ask that, if not inconsistent with the public service, these men be brought to trial as speedily as possible, in order that the officers and marines sent as witnesses may return to their duty on board this vessel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding.

Hon. MATTHEW DEADY,
Judge, United States District Court, Oregon.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 25, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with my intention previously expressed to the department, I landed this morning a party

from the ship, under Lieut. Commander C. H. Rockwell, in the Indian village, and had a thorough search made of every house for Hoo-che-noo stills.

The party met with no opposition, and destroyed stills and mash in almost every house. This will end the Hoo-che-noo manufacture for a time at least, and insure quiet among the Indians. When it becomes necessary, I will repeat the process.

Mr. Rockwell's plan was carefully made, and executed in so thorough a manner as to be completely successful in every detail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

PORTLAND, OREG., February 5, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders of Commander Henry Glass, commanding U. S. ship Jamestown, 3d rate, off Sitka, Alaska, and also in conformity to a request of Mr. R. D. Crittenden, deputy collector of customs at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, I did, on January 26, 1881, arrest two residents of Wrangell, viz, Michael King and Thomas Arnold, both of whom were caught in the act of distilling the intoxicating liquor known as Hoo-che-noo. These persons were taken on board of the mail steamer California, to be transported to Portland, Oregon, together with five persons arrested at Sitka, for trial in the United States district court. The Hoo-che-noo mash, worm, and stills contained in their houses were destroyed; the latter were then locked up, and the property and keys were turned over to Mr. R. D. Crittenden, deputy collector, and the only civil officer at Fort Wrangell.

The mail steamer California received a dispatch ordering her to go direct to San Francisco, so that I was obliged to leave her at Port Townsend, Wash., and transferred the guard and prisoners to the revenue-cutter Wolcott, Capt. L. N. Stodder having kindly offered to convey the party to Tacona. From the latter place we proceeded by rail to Kalama, and thence by boat to Portland, where the prisoners were turned over to the custody of the United States marshal about 8 p. m. February 4th.

The party under my charge will be detained as witnesses until after the trial of the Hoo-che-noo makers. Upon the conclusion of this trial I will return to Sitka, Alaska, in obedience to my orders.

A copy of my orders from Commander Glass and a copy of the request of deputy collector Crittenden are respectfully inclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. HANUS,
Master, United States Navy.

Hon. NATHAN GOFF,
Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 24, 1881.

SIR You will proceed to Portland, Oreg., by the steamer California, in charge of the persons arrested here for illicit distillation of spirits, and on your arrival there report to the Hon. Nathaniel G. Dedy, United States district judge for Oregon, and transfer the prisoners to the custody of the United States marshal for that district.

You will furnish the United States district attorney at Portland with a list of the witnesses in each case, and hold yourself in readiness with the men sent as a guard, to give testimony before the district court when required.

On your passage to Portland, while at Fort Wrangell, should the time allow, you will investigate the complaints made by Mr. R. D. Crittenden, deputy collector of customs at that place, and make any arrests that may be necessary in cases of persons engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits; but you will confine your action to cases of white persons where the proof is absolute and sufficient to insure conviction. The evidence necessary in any case would be worms and stills, and any parts or appliances belonging to them, mash prepared for distillation, and any liquor found on the premises. Should any arrests be made under these instructions, you will take the persons so arrested to Portland, for transfer to the United States marshal there and trial before the district court, reporting your action direct to the Navy Department, with reasons therefor, and inclosing a copy of this order.

While at Portland, the men under your charge will be maintained as witnesses by the United States marshal.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. A. King will furnish you with transportation.

On completing the duty herein directed, you will return to this ship and report to me in full your action.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Master G. C. HANUS, U. S. N.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, FORT WRANGELL, ALASKA,
Collector's Office, January 26, 1881.

SIR: I am certain that one Michael King is at present engaged in the manufacture of Oosh noo at this place, and in a house directly opposite the cooperage. *

If compatible with your orders, you will please arrest the said Michael King, or any other white person whom you may find engaged in the distillation of ardent spirits.

Respectfully,

R. D. CRITTENDEN,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Master G. C. HANUS, U. S. N.

The above communication was stamped with the seal of the collector's office.

G. C. HANUS,
Master, United States Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN,
Sitka, Alaska, March 4, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet exists in all parts of this Territory. I have received, since the date of my last report, information from every principal tribe from the Chilcat River to Fort Wrangell, and everywhere the Indians are at peace among themselves, and show every disposition to remain on good terms with the white inhabitants.

By the steamer California, which arrived this morning, Master G. C. Hanus and Midshipman Selim E. Woodworth returned from the special duty reported in my letter of January 24.

The prisoners sent from Sitka, with two persons arrested at Fort Wrangell by my orders, for illicit distillation of spirits in Indian country, were tried before the United States district court of Oregon, and, with one exception, sentenced to confinement for one year. One man demanded a trial by jury, and was discharged in consequence of the failure of the jury to find a verdict against him.

The conduct of both Mr. Hanus and Mr. Woodworth, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, merits my warmest approval, and I respectfully call it to the attention of the department. I inclose Midshipman Woodworth's report of his action at Fort Wrangell, which was attended by the best results. A request has been made to me to send

to Fort Wrangell a detachment of marines for duty while the Jamestown remains in Alaska, which I do not feel authorized to comply with, unless so instructed by the department. I have directed some of the leading men of the Kootznoo tribe to come to Sitka to meet a delegation of the Steikeen Indians to settle a long-standing feud between those tribes, and trust that a satisfactory settlement of their disputes will be made and an end put to the last trace of difficulty among the Indians. From the evident desire of these Indians for peace, I am assured of success in my efforts. Since the raid made on the hoo-che-noo stills in the Indian village at Sitka, reported in my letter of January 25, perfect quiet has obtained, and I have had to inflict punishment on only two Indians for drunkenness, and I have reason to think these men obtained liquor from some white man. No hoo-che-noo is now made in Sitka by either whites or Indians. I am happy to say that the traders here have kept in good faith the agreement they made with me not to sell molasses or cheap sugar for purposes of distillation.

Having, in the destruction of the hoo-che-noo stills, deprived the Indians of their chief occupation in winter, as well as their amusement, I resolved to try to benefit them if possible, and induce them to form habits of industry. As a preliminary, I caused an accurate census to be taken of the entire population of Sitka, a copy of which I transmit by this mail. The enumeration of the Indians was made by sending every one to his own house, previously numbered, and then making a careful count. The result obtained may be relied upon as accurate. I first caused the Indians who are employed as a sort of native police to assume a regular uniform, with cap, badges, &c., and put each man in charge of a certain portion of the Indian village to preserve order and report any infractions of the regulations established for police purposes. The Indian village has been cleaned and thoroughly drained under the superintendence of some of the officers and men of the ship, and the houses whitewashed and put in order. The best effects have already resulted from this, as shown in the improved appearance of the Indians, and the industry they now manifest in making baskets and wood carvings, and in hunting.

Finding the school established under the auspices of the missionary board attended by only a small number of Indian children, and with no regularity, I caused an enrollment of all children of proper age to be made, and now compel a regular attendance each day. The number of Indian children now attending the school regularly is about one hundred and fifty, while a great many adults, some forty or fifty, each day attend the school, showing the interest they take in any effort made for their improvement. Having made the attendance at school on the part of the Indian children compulsory, I have been compelled in some cases to inflict small fines on the heads of the families, the proceeds of which have been devoted to improving the condition of the building used as a school-house and church for the Indians.

It having been reported to me that the American-Russian school no longer required the services of an interpreter, I have canceled the appointment of the interpreter employed by Commander Beardslee. So far, the changes and improvements I have made in the Indian village and school have cost nothing to the department, but I would now respectfully request authority to expend, under the Bureau of Construction, \$100, and a like amount under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, or such portion of those sums as may be necessary, to fit up one room of the old hospital building as a hospital for Indians. This request is made in consequence of the frequent calls made by the Indians for

medical treatment in cases that the surgeons report cannot be properly treated in their own houses. I am now at work on the building, putting it in order for such purpose, and will be able to at least make a beginning with no expense to the government.

The weather for the last six weeks has been unfavorable for work aloft, but I have taken advantage of two or three good days to send up the new topmast rigging supplied the ship. As I am informed that a new gang of standing rigging has been ordered for this ship from Mare Island navy-yard, I shall do nothing further in putting the ship in order for sea until it arrives, when a very short time only will be required to fit the ship for any service required. Should this ship not be required for any immediate duty elsewhere, I would suggest that she remain at Sitka until June or July. I make this suggestion in view of the probable speedy increase in the mining population of Alaska. I am also desirous to continue the Indian policy I have adopted, and to get it fairly established before the ship is withdrawn. The health of the men and officers remains excellent, and, in order to avoid exposure to our men as much as possible, I have employed several Indians for work, being careful not to exceed the number of the complement allowed the ship.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. N. GOFF, Jr.,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Lying off Sitka, Alaska, March 3, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with your order of January 24, I have the honor to submit the following report:

January 25, I left the ship bound for Wrangell, Alaska, on the steamer California, with privates Wren, Adams, Pitcher, and Thomas, of the United States Marine Corps, and attached to this ship. Each man went fully accoutered, and there were placed in my charge 780 rounds of ammunition, one boat medicine box, and six pairs of leg and hand irons.

I arrived at Wrangell January 26, and upon my arrival reported, with my men, to Master G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., for duty. I went ashore with Master Hanus, and together we interviewed Mr. R. D. Crittenden, deputy collector at Wrangell, in regard to illicit distillation of spirits at that place. Under Mr. Hanus's orders I accompanied him and aided him in arresting Thomas Arnold and Michael King. These men we found in the very act of distilling spirits; the stills, mash, worms, and liquor, and the men themselves, were found on the premises, the stills being in operation. The men Mr. Hanus secured and sent aboard the California. Under Mr. Hanus's orders and my instructions from you, I destroyed five barrels of mash, two stills, and a quantity of liquor, property of the arrested parties; Sailmaker T. O. Fasset, U. S. N., Sergeant T. Daley, U. S. M. C., and private George Adams, U. S. M. C., being witnesses as to the liquor, mash, stills, and men themselves, being found on the premises. Mr. Fasset, under orders from Master Hanus, removed the worm from each still, also a portion of the mash and liquor. After Mr. Hanus's departure, acting under section 2140, Revised Statutes of the United States, I seized and sealed the premises of Thomas Arnold and Michael King, and turned the same over to Mr. R. D. Crittenden, deputy collector at Wrangell. After making the arrests above mentioned, I, upon information from several whites and half-breeds that one Walter Sammis had in his house a still in operation, visited that house. I found no still, but several bottles smelling of and still wet with hoo-che-noo, and two mash-tubs still wet, all of which I destroyed. Master Hanus detached private Adams from my command to assist him in taking charge of his prisoners. I made arrangement and agreement with William Woodcock, of Wrangell, to feed my men at one dollar a day each, and lodged them in the old garrison.

The following day, January 27, I saw the Rev. Mr. Young and delivered to him your

letter, and spoke to him in regard to your proposition that the Stickenees should come to Sitka, and there meet and compromise with the Hoo-che-noos in regard to their inter-tribal difficulties.

The next day, January 28, I sent for the principal merchants of Wrangell, and asked them not to sell molasses in large quantities. They all told me that the molasses sold to the Indians was not the cause of their unruliness, but the liquor sold them in large quantities by the whites, and which was either made by whites in Wrangell or introduced by them. They all agreed not to sell molasses, but told me, what I also believe, that the stoppage of the sale of molasses in Wrangell would not affect the case in the least, as it could be brought in large quantities from Fort Simpson and Buck's Bar, both British ports.

That same night, at 11 o'clock, I overhauled the Indian ranch, searching each house carefully, but found no signs of hoo-che-noo, or of its manufacture. One Isissa, an unruly, drunken, and boisterous Indian, I arrested for resisting search, and kept him in guard-room in irons overnight.

January 31 I held an interview with the Stickeenes. I requested the presence of Mr. Young, and he kindly granted me his advice and assistance. There were present at the interview one chief, Shokes, and sixteen heads of families; also an interpreter, furnished by Mr. Young. I began the interview by stating your desire to make peace between the Stickines and Kootznoos. I proposed to them the selection of four of their number to accompany me to Sitka, there to meet a delegation of the Kootznoos tribe, and make some adjustment of their troubles before you. To this they seemed gladly to acquiesce. I assured them that the delegation should not go, should those members of the tribe remaining in Wrangell not promise me to abide by any compromise made by the delegation, which promise they gave me. I also assured them that though it was your desire that they should accompany me to Sitka, that they did not go as prisoners, or at government expense. I gave them fully to understand that some compromise must be made, and they would not be able to have things all their own way. I told them to choose their own delegates and submit them to me, and should I disapprove of any of them, others would have to be substituted. I asked their co-operation in putting down hoo-che-noo in the ranch. This they each promised, and shook me by the hand. They all agreed that hoo-che-noo was bad for them and had caused them much misery. At 1 o'clock a. m., February 18, I overhauled the house of a negro tinner, who has for two years been making hoo-che-noo stills. I found portions of one or two stills, which I destroyed.

At midnight, February 20, I raided the south end of the town, occupied by Chinamen and Indians. Found one bottle of hoo che-noo, and signs of its manufacture. I destroyed two barrels of mash and portions of a number of stills, all of which I found secreted in the bushes.

March 3, took passage with my men and the four Stekine delegates, on the California, for Sitka. At the last moment, N. Pitcher, private, U. S. M. C., deserted.

In conclusion, sir, I would like to call your attention to the aid and advice given me by the Rev. Mr. Young, whose information helped me greatly in the discharge of my duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SELIM E. WOODWORTH,
Midshipman, U. S. N.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, March 5, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a census taken at Sitka, by my order, on February 1, 1881.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. N. GOFF, JR.,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Off Sitka, Alaska, March 5, 1881.

SIR: In obedience to your order of January 31, 1881, we would respectfully submit the accompanying report, lettered from A to C, inclusive.

- A. Census of town of Sitka.
- B. Census of Indian village.
- C. Summary of census.

Respectfully,

N. Mc P. FEREBEE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

J. C. GILMORE, *Ensign.*

HENRY MINETT, *Ensign.*

Approved and forwarded.

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

A.—Census of town of Sitka.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Condition.	Nationality.	Children.			Occupation.	Read, write, or speak English.
					Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 20 years.		
Allard, George B.	M.	34	Married	American				Merchant.	R. W. S.
Allard, Mary	F.	23	do	Sitka, Alaska					S.
Allard, Mary	F.	9	do	do					S.
Allard, William	M.	5	do	do		1			S.
Allard, Avdotia	F.	3	do	do	1	1			S.
Allen, Catherine	F.	32	Married	American				Boarding-house.	R. W. S.
Allen, John	M.	42	do	do				do	R. W. S.
Allen, Cuba	F.	7	do	do		1		School	R. W. S.
Albertstone, Reuben	M.	38	Single	England, British subject				Butcher	R. W. S.
Austen, Alonzo E.	M.	44	Married	American					R. W. S.
Austen, Isabella J. C.	F.	39	do	do					R. W. S.
Austen, Olinda A.	F.	19	Single	do			1	School teacher	R. W. S.
Austen, Etta E.	F.	18	do	do			1	do	R. W. S.
Austen, Alonzo E., jr.	M.	12	do	do			1	School	R. W. S.
Aloghe, William	M.	53	Married	Alaska				Baker	No.
Aloghe, Mary	F.	33	do	do					No.
Aloghe, Jennie	F.	9	do	do		1			Goes to English school.
Andreanoff, Avdotia	F.	50	Widow	Sitka, Alaska				Washerwoman	No.
Andreanoff, Constantine	M.	14	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Anderson, Henry	M.	31	Single	American				Seaman	R. W. S.
Ackerman, David	M.	38	do	do				Miner	R. W. S.
Alisky, Ferdinand	M.								
Ball, M. D.	M.	45	Married	American				Collector of customs	R. W. S.
Ball, Sallie L.	F.	42	do	do					R. W. S.
Ball, Sallie L.	F.	14	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Ball, Mary S.	F.	19	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Ball, Carrie L.	F.	11	do	do			1	School	R. W. S.
Ball, Stuart J.	M.	8	do	do				School	R. W. S.
Ball, Francis M.	M.	4	do	do	1	1			S.
Ball, Corbin M.	M.	12	do	do			1	School	R. W. S.
Beau, Edmund	M.	56	Single	do				Miner	R. W. S.
Boner, Henry	M.	42	do	do				Butcher	R. W. S.
Berry, Eliz	F.	36	Married	Alaska					No.
Berry, George	M.	47	do	London				Clerk	R. W. S.
Berry, Fannie	F.	10	do	Alaska			1		No.
Berry, M. D.	M.	53	Widower	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Barozdin, Theo	M.	67	Single	Alaska					No.
Brown, Chas.	M.	22	do	American				Servant	R. W. S.
Brady, Jno. G. (Rev.)	M.	32	do	do				Merchant	R. W. S.
Bahert, Henry L.	M.	33	Married	do				Ship-carpenter	R. W. S.

Bahert, Nija J.	F.	19	do	Alaska					R. W. S.
Bahert, Henry, jr.	M.	1	do	do	1				
Banes, H. W.	M.	43	Single	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Balshinin, Threfelie	M.	44	Married	Alaska				Shoemaker	No.
Balshinin, Helen	F.	32	do	do					No.
Balshinin, Mary	F.	14	do	do			1		R. S.
Balshinin, Vanea	M.	9	do	do		1		English school	Goes to school.
Balshinin, Faclia	F.	6	do	do		1		do	do.
Balshinin, Degraff	M.	4	do	do	1				
Balshinin, Natalia	F.	3	do	do	1				
Balshinin, Trafeen	M.	12	do	do	1				
Bordoskey, Alex'r	M.	60	Widower	do				Sailmaker	No.
Bordoskey, Paul	M.	12	do	do			1	Goes to school	No.
Benjamin, Mary	F.	14	do	do			1	Servant	No.
Ballshenine, Elja	M.	55	Married	Alaska				Sexton	No.
Ballshenine, Polly	F.	40	do	do					No.
Ballshenine, Nicholi	M.	6	do	do		1		Goes to English school.	
Ballshenine, Anna	F.	11	do	do			1	do	
Bulger, Peter	M.		do	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Cashasvaroff, Phil	M.	36	Married	Alaska				Seaman	R. W. S.
Cashasvaroff, Olga	F.	28	do	do					No.
Cashasvaroff, Veria	F.	5	do	do		1		Goes to English school.	
Cashasvaroff, Alexander	M.	9	do	do		1		do	
Cashasvaroff, Peter	M.	23	do	do		1		Drug	
Cashasvaroff, Antonio	M.	43	Married	Sitka					R. W. S.
Cashasvaroff, Eronia	F.	38	do	W. Alaska					
Cashasvaroff, Philip	M.	3	do	Sitka	1				
Cashasvaroff, Natalia	F.	64	Widow	Kodiak					
Cashasvaroff, Glafira G.	F.	21	Single	Sitka				School-teacher	R. W. S.
Cashasvaroff, Andrew	M.	17	do	Kodiak			1	Singer in church	R. W. S.
Cooper, Oscar	M.	28	Single	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Corcoran, Patrick	M.	47	Married	do				Merchant	R. W. S.
Corcoran, James P	M.	2	do	Sitka	1				
Corcoran, Jennie	F.	24	Married	do					R. S.
Corcoran, Ellen	F.	1	do	do	1				
Chernoff, John	M.	19	Single	do			1	Baker	S.
Chernoff, Stephen	M.	14	do	do			1	Goes to English school.	
Chernoff, Nestacia	F.	6	do	do		1			
Chernoff, Annie	F.	39	Married	Kodiak				Washerwoman	
Chernoff, Peter	M.	38	do	do				Blacksmith	S.
Chichinoff, Nicolas	M.	45	do	Sitka				Ship-carpenter	
Chichinoff, Mary	F.	40	Married	Kodiak					
Chichinoff, Mary	F.	9	do	Sitka		1			
Chichinoff, Avdotia	F.	7	do	do		1			
Chichinoff, Alexandra	F.	5	do	do		1			
Chichinoff, Elias	M.	1	do	do	1				
Chernick, Alexander	M.	35	Married	do				Carpenter	
Chernick, Mary	F.	38	do	do					
Chernick, Alexander	M.	8	do	do		1		Goes to English school.	
Cohen, Abraham	M.	52	Married	American				Brewer	R. W. S.
Cohen, Bertha	F.	50	do	do					R. W. S.
Cohen, Henrietta A	F.	17	Single	do			1		R. W. S.

A.—Census of town of Sitka—Continued.

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REPORT OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Condition.	Nationality.	Children—			Occupation.	Read, write, or speak English.
					Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 20 years.		
Cohen, Augusta H.	F.	15		American.			1	Goes to school	R. W. S.
Cohen, Estelle	F.	12		do			1	do	R. W. S.
Cohen, Joseph	M.	47	Single	German.				Merchant	R. W. S.
Cushman, Fred.	M.	43	do	American.				Miner.	R. W. S.
Carle, Jules	M.	65	Widower	France.				Restaurant keeper.	R. W. S.
Ching, Hi	M.	40	Single	China.				Baker	
Crozian, Antonio G.	M.	57	do	American.				Pilot.	R. W. S.
Caplan, Lezar	M.	48	Married	American, N. C.				Merchant.	R. W. S.
Caplan, Mary	F.	30	do	do					R. W. S.
Caplan, Adella.	F.	8		Sitka		1		School	R. W. S.
Caplan, Mendel	M.	5		do		1			S.
Caplan, David	M.	2		do	1				
Ciplagan, Demetriez	M.	42	Single	Russia					
Cutter, Henry	M.	50	do	American				Carpenter	R. W. S.
Campbell, Daniel	M.			Halifax, N. S.				Miner	R. W. S.
Duggan, Robert A.	M.	46	Single	American				Carpenter	R. W. S.
Dulaney, Upton H. (M. D.)	M.	53	do	do				Dep. U. S. R. collector	R. W. S.
Degroff, Edward	M.	20	Single	American					R. W. S.
Dunskoi, Avidotia	F.	36	Widow	Alaska.				Washerwoman	
Douthana, Dancoupia	F.	36	do	do				do	S.
Daicker, Charles	M.	32	Married	American.				Laborer.	R. W. S.
Daicker, Fuchia.	F.	32	do	Sitka					S.
Daicker, Peter	M.	14		do			1	School	R. W. S.
Eremina, Mary D.	F.	48	Widow	California.					
Ephemoff, John	M.	80	Widower	Russia.				Cook	
Ephemoff, Fatiana.	F.	3		Sitka	1				
Elien, Aleck.	M.	19		do			1	Miner	S.
Erisard, Peter	M.	36		France				do	R. W. S.
Fuller, N. A.	M.	32	Single	American				Merchant	R. W. S.
Greenort, Peter	M.	50	Widower	do				Miner	R. W. S.
Grignon, Peter	M.	20	Single	Canada				Clerk	R. W. S.
Garchoff, Parascovia	F.	27	do	Alaska				Cook	S.
Garchoff, Jennie.	F.	8		Sitka		1			
Garchoff, Renphenia.	F.	1		do	1				
Gardner, James	M.	53	Widower	Scotland				Miner	R. W. S.
Gneston, Nija	F.	23	Married	Kodiak					R. W. S.
Goldstein, Samuel	M.	47	do	American				Merchant	R. W. S.
Goldstein, Henrietta.	F.	29	do	do					R. W. S.
Goldstein, Abraham	M.	8		do		1		School	R. W. S.
Goldstein, Josephine	F.	4		Sitka	1				S.

CRUISING IN ALASKA WATERS.

A.—Census of town of Sitka—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Condition.	Nationality.	Children—			Occupation.	Read, write, or speak English.
					Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 20 years.		
Larionoff, John	F.	33	Married	Kodiak				Clerk	S.
Larionoff, Matrona	F.	16	do	Sitka					
Larionoff, Tatiana	F.	4	do	do	1				
Lomber, Robert	M.	54	Married	Alaska				Tailor	
Lomber, Soraphina	F.	43	do	do				Washerwoman	
Langtry, George	M.	32	Single	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Langen, William	M.	60	Widower	do				Tailor	R. W. S.
Lindquesb, Annie	F.	55	Widow	Alaska					
Lindquesb, Simon	M.	18	Single	Sitka			1	Clerk	R. W. S.
Long, Alexander	M.	35	do	American				Farmer	R. W. S.
Larionoff, Platon	M.	54	Married	Russia				Tinsmith	
Larionoff, Tatiana	F.	42	do	Sitka					
Larionoff, William	M.	4	do	do	1				
Matthews, Solomon B	M.	53	Single	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Mooney, Thomas	M.	38	Widower	do				Saloon-keeper	R. W. S.
Mittetech, Alexander	M.	33	Widower	do				do	R. W. S.
Mittetech, Samuel	M.	52	Single	do					R. W. S.
Mahoney, Francis	M.	63	Widower	do				Clerk	R. W. S.
Matthews, Samuel	M.	26	Single	England				Bar-keeper	R. W. S.
Metropolsky, Nicolas	M.	34	Married	Russia				Greek priest	R. W. S.
Metropolsky, Mary	F.	27	do	Kodiak					R. W. S.
Metropolsky, Nestacia	F.	7	do	California		1		Goes to English school	R. S.
Metropolsky, Kasania	F.	6	do	do		1		do do	
Metropolsky, George	M.	4	do	Sitka	1				
Metropolsky, Mary	M.	3	do	do	1				
Metropolsky, John	M.	1	do	do	1				
McFarland, Thomas	M.	37	Single	American				Laborer	
McGuire, Thomas	M.	45	do	do				Barber	R. W. S.
Martin, David	M.	27	do	do				Merchant	R. W. S.
Meloshkin, Olympia	M.	55	Married	Kodiak				Miner	R. W. S.
Martin, James	M.	27	Single	American					
Meloshkin, Annie	F.	50	Married	Kadiak					
Malakoff, Mary	F.	70	Widow	do					
Moore, William	M.	51	Single	American				Miner	
Michaeloff, Eustacia	M.	10	do	Sitka			1	Goes to English school	R. W. S.
Nedomolosen, Matrona	F.	73	Widow	Kodiak					
Nekoff Yalezuc	M.	63	Widower	Russia River, Cal.				Tanner	
Newcomen, William H.	M.	43	Single	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Newall, George	M.	43	do	do				Saloon-keeper	R. W. S.
Nozakoff, Nicolas	M.	49	do	Russia River, Cal.				Laborer	
Northrup, Willard	M.	30	do	American				Miner	R. W. S.

Nozamakoff, Nicolas	M.	36	do	Sitka				Laborer	
Oooshin, Stephen M.	M.	48	do	Russia					
Oooshin, Alexander	M.	40	do	do					
Overokoff, Varvana	F.	60	Widow	Kodiak					
Panaimakoff, John	M.	69	Widower	Sitka				Sailor	
Panaimakoff, Polly	F.	24	Single	do				Washerwoman	R. S.
Panaimakoff, Peter	M.	22	do	do				Sailor	R. W. S.
Panaimakoff, Mike	M.	15	do	do					S.
Panaemakoff, Jacob	M.	12	do	do			1		S.
Panamaroff, Polly	F.	48	Widow	Kodiak					S.
Panmaroff, Valentine	M.	12	do	Sitka			1	Goes to English school	
Padukoff, John	M.	50	Married	Alaska				Laborer	
Padukoff, Natalia	F.	34	do	Sitka					
Paul, Olga	F.	7	do	American		1			R. S.
Peterson, Dankert	M.	27	Single	do				Carpenter	R. W. S.
Petalen, Lucas	M.	49	Married	Alaska				Coppersmith	
Petalen, Abcenida	F.	41	do	Sitka					R. S.
Petalen, Annie	F.	5	do	do		1		English school	S.
Petelan, Mary	F.	32	Widow	Alaska				Washerwoman	
Petalen, Catherine	F.	10	do	Sitka			1	English school	
Petalen, Jacob	M.	5	do	do		1		do	
Petalen, Mary	F.	32	Widow	Alaska				Washerwoman	
Petalen, Catherine	F.	10	do	Sitka			1	English school	
Petalen, Jacob	M.	5	do	do		1		do	
Petalen, Alexander	M.	3	do	do		1			
Petalen, Lion	M.	61	Single	Alaska				Mariner	
Peterson, John	M.	48	Married	Russia				Carpenter	R. W. S.
Peterson, Mary	F.	30	do	Sitka					S.
Peterson, Josephine	F.	10	do	do			1		S.
Peterson, William	M.	11	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Pecken, John	M.	51	Single	American				Merchant	R. W. S.
Phetelpon, Peter	M.	5	do	Sitka		1			
Platoff, Trafenia	M.	45	Married	Russia					
Platoff, Alexandra	F.	43	do	Sitka					
Pitz, George E.	M.	33	do	American				Mining engineer	R. W. S.
Pitz, Marion H.	F.	36	do	Canada					R. W. S.
Pitz, William	M.	9	do	American			1		R. W. S.
Popoff, Mary	F.	28	Widow	Sitka			1		S.
Popoff, William	M.	5	do	do			1		
Popoff, Mary	F.	10	do	do				English school	
Popoff, Josephine	F.	3	do	do		1			
Prior, John	M.	41	Married	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Prior, Eliza	F.	36	do	do					R. W. S.
Prior, Edward	M.	19	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Prior, William	M.	11	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Prior, Eliza	F.	9	do	do			1		R. W. S.
Rodgers, James M.	M.	43	Single	Nova Scotia				Miner	R. W. S.
Rankin, Elias	M.	38	do	Sitka				Tailor	
Rapin, Faolia	F.	17	Single	Sitka			1		S.
Richter, Frederick	M.	47	Married	American				Baker	R. W. S.
Richter, Anna	F.	21	do	Sitka					S.
Richter, William	M.	3	do	do		1			

A.—Census of town of Sitka—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Condition.	Nationality.	Children—			Occupation.	Read, write, or speak English.
					Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 20 years.		
Richter Rudolph	M.	4		Sitka	1				
Smith, John	M.	45	Single	American				Miner	R. W. S.
Stuart, William	M.	35	Widower	do				do	R. W. S.
Sessions, Moses S	M.	50	Married	do				Boarding-house	R. W. S.
Sessions, Amanda	F.	34	do	do				do	R. W. S.
Sessions, Frank	M.	15	do	do			1	School	R. W. S.
Sessions, Fred	M.	11	do	do			1	do	R. W. S.
Sessions, Addie	F.	9	do	do		1		do	R. W. S.
Schumakoff, Vara	F.	64	Widow	Russia				Washerwoman	S.
Schumakoff, Constantine	M.	28	Single	Sitka				Laborer	
Schumakoff, Annie	F.	23	do	do				Washerwoman	R. S.
Schumakoff, Sophia	F.	5	do	do		1			
Schumakoff, Annie	F.	1	do	do	1				
Schumakoff, Alexander	M.	9	do	do		1			
Schumakoff, Andrew	M.	4	do	do	1				
Shymakoff, Matthew	M.	33	Married	do				Laborer	
Shymakoff, Catherine	F.	26	do	do				Washerwoman	
Shymakoff, Nestacia	F.	8	do	do		1		English school	
Shymakoff, Nicolas	M.	6	do	do		1			
Shymakoff, William	M.	4	do	do	1				
Shymakoff, Julia	F.	1	do	do	1				
Saunderson, Henry	M.	57	Widower	American				Baker	R. W. S.
Seminoff, Matthew	M.	48	Married	Russia				Tailor	S.
Seminoff, Avdotia	F.	38	do	Sitka				Washerwoman	
Seminoff, Elias	M.	11	do	Sitka			1		
Seminoff, Pologai	F.	8	do	do		1			
Seminoff, Elia	F.	7	do	do		1			
Seminoff, Annie	F.	2	do	do	1				
Schukoff, John	M.	58	Widower	Sitka, half-breed				United States policeman	S.
Starr, Frank	M.	29	Single	American				Laborer	R. W. S.
Sted, S. W.	M.	53	do	do				Miner	R. W. S.
Symondt, Annie C	F.	30	Married	do					R. W. S.
Symondt, George	M.	9	do	do					R. W. S.
Symondt, Fred	M.	5	do	do		1		School	S.
Symondt, Carl	M.	4	do	do	1				
Styles, Walter	M.	20	do	do					R. W. S.
Sokoloff, Efgania	F.	12	do	Sitka, half-breed			1	Servant	
Sokoloff, Somon	M.	50	Married	Alaska				Sexton	
Sokoloff, Olga	F.	40	do	Kodiac					

Sokoloff, Colampia.....	M.	18		Sitka			1	Singer in Greek church.	R. W. S.
Sokoloff, Lycurgus	M.	14		do			1	English school	
Sokoloff, Mary	F.	8		do		1		do	
Sokoloff, Elizabeth	F.	5		do		1		do	
Sokoloff, Alexandra	F.	2		do	1				
Schurchoff, Bedecia	F.	33	Single	Kodiak				Washerwoman	
Schurchoff, John	M.	5		Sitka		1		English school	
Startsoff, Jennie	F.	44	Widow	Alaska				Washerwoman	
Startsoff, Peter	M.	25	Single	Sitka				Sailor	S.
Startsoff, Ancissa	M.	13		do			1		S.
Schmie, James	M.	34	Married	American				Druggist	R. W. S.
Schmie, Julia	F.	27	do	Sitka					S.
Schmie, Philip	M.	7		Sitka			1	English school	
Schmie, George	M.	4		do	1				
Schmie, Alexander	M.	3		do	1				
Schmie, Barbara	F.	2		do	1				
Schmie, Julia	F.	1		do	1				
Shmakoff, Nicolas	M.	80	Married	Kodiak					
Shmakoff, Nestacia	F.	51	do	Siberia					
Shmakoff, Ivan	M.	29	Single	Sitka				Clerk	R. W. S.
Startsoff, Matrona	F.	28	Widow	do					S.
Shawaroff, William	M.	37	Married	Kodiak				Tinsmith	
Shawaroff, Catherine	F.	38	do	Sitka					
Shawaroff, Theodore	M.	10		do			1	English school	
Shawaroff, Elizabeth	F.	8		do		1		do	
Smith, Peter	M.	32	Single	American				Laborer	S.
Scranow, Anna	F.	28	do	Alaska				Washerwoman	
Shuchuroff, Nicolas	M.	45	Married	do				Boat-builder	
Shuchuroff, Mary	F.	40	do	do					
Tatsooroff, Catharine	F.	22	Single	Sitka				Servant	
Talezuc, William	M.	53	Widower	Russian River, Cal				Tailor	S.
Talezuc, Nicolas	M.	31	Single	Sitka				Miner	
Talezuc, Nikefer	M.	63	Widower	Russian River, Cal				Tanner	
Talezuc, Matrona	F.	28	Single	Alaska				Washerwoman	
Talezuc, Steven	M.	14		do			1		
Talezuc, Paul	M.	11		Sitka			1	English school	
Talezuc, Mary	F.	25	Single	do				Washerwoman	
Thomas, William	M.			Scotland				Miner	R. W. S.
Travers, Michael	M.	35	Married	American				Farmer	R. W. S.
Travers, Mary	F.	20	do	Indian					S.
Travers, Lizzie	F.	6		Sitka, half-breed			1		
Thien, Alexandra	F.	28	Widow	Sitka				Merchant	
Thien, Annie	F.	5		do			1	English school	
Thien, Afrozina	F.	4		Sitka	1			English school	
Thien, Charles	M.	1		do	1				
Vanderbilt, John M	M.	31	Married	American				Mercantile agent	R. W. S.
Vanderbilt, Lena	F.	23	do	do					R. W. S.
Vanderbilt, John W	M.	5		do			1		S.
Vanderbilt, Annie	F.	3		do			1		S.
Valasoff, Mary	F.	45	Widow	Alaska					S.
Valasoff, Sasta	F.	25	Single	do					S.

A.—Census of town of Sitka—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Condition.	Nationality.	Children—			Occupation.	Read, write, or speak English.
					Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 20 years.		
Valasoff, Henry	M.	3		Sitka	1				
Valasoff, Fred	M.	5		do		1			
Valasoff, Fred	M.	23	Single	Alaska				Miner	S.
Vachramoff, Alifema	F.	41	Widow	Sitka					
Vachramoff, Ladarma	M.	11		do			1	English school	
Vachramoff, Nicolas	M.	9		do		1		do	
Vachramoff, Mary	F.	2		do	1				
Westheimer, Samuel	M.	21	Single	American				Clerk	
Wolkoff, Lizzie	F.	13		Kodiak			1	Servant	S.
Whitford, Amos	M.	50	Widower	American				Merchant	R. W. S.
Walsh, John	M.	59	Single	do				Stone-mason	R. W. S.
Williams, Anna	F.	23	Married	Sitka					S.
Williams, Paul	M.	4		do					
Wells, Charles	M.	34	Single	American				Blacksmith	R. W. S.
Wilde, Harry A.	M.	40	Widower	do				Ship caulker	R. W. S.
Wilde, John	M.	9		do		1		English school	R. S.
Winskoff, Polly	F.	28	Single	Sitka				Washerwoman	S.
Winskoff, Avdotia	F.	50	Widow	Alaska				do	
Winskoff, Simon	M.	7		Sitka		1			
Yee, Ah	M.	20	Single	China				Cook	S.
Zligistoff, Fritz	M.	37	do	Sitka				Miner	S.
Zaranoff, Alexander	M.	52	do	Alaska				Painter	
Zenostroff, Avdotia	F.	74	Widow	Siberia					
Zaranoff, Mary	F.	13		Sitka			1	Servant	
Zaranoff, John	M.	6		do		1		English school	
Zaharoff, Euleta	F.	52	Widow	Alaska					
Zhiskin, William	M.	68	Widower	do				Deacon	
Zhiskin, Alexander	M.	10		Sitka, half-breed					

B.—Census of Indian village at Sitka.

Number of lodge.	Name of chief of lodge.	Males in lodge.	Females in lodge.	How many married.	Nationality.	Male children.	Female children.	Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Occupation.	Read, write, or speak English.
29	Kauhoot.....	12	7	7	Sitka Indian.....	2	4	4	2		No.
30	House closed and locked; people left for good										
31	Klaust.....	2	2	2	Sitka Indian.....	1	1		2		No.
32	Shytoon.....	1	1	1	do.....						No.
33	Tahteen.....	17	12	10	do.....	5	4	9			No.
34	Charley.....	1	1	1	do.....					First-class boy, U. S. S. Jamestown	Speak a little.
35	Tahchinchplace.....	7	4	4	do.....	3	5	6	2	One silversmith, by name Kaskoo.	No.
36	Jack.....	1	1	1	do.....	3	1	2	2	Silversmith.....	No.
37	Kachow.....	1	1	1	do.....	1		1		Carpenter.....	No.
38	Katich.....	1	1	1	do.....	1		1			No.
39	Catlean.....	6	5	4	do.....	4	4	6	2	Ceertan policeman.	No.
40	Dick.....	1	1	1	do.....					First-class boy, U. S. S. Jamestown	No.
41	Yaklodonchees.....	1	1	1	do.....						No.
42	Kach.....	1	1	1	do.....						No.
43	Kallohack.....	1	1	1	do.....	5					No.
44	Stijook.....	6	7	6	do.....	1	7	4	4		No.
45	Rockchach.....		2		Half-breed.....		2	2			No.
46	Chincoteen.....	6	6	6	Sitka Indian.....	1	4	2	3		No.
47	Kachsick.....	2	2	2	do.....		1	1			No.
48	Kackosh.....	4	4	4	do.....	1			1		No.
49	Saska.....	1			do.....	2			2	First-class boy, U. S. S. Jamestown	A little.
50	Yaska.....	12	5	5	do.....		2	2			No.
51	Tachuoo.....	4	9	4	do.....	3	6	9			No.
52	Klatuch.....	7	6	5	do.....	5	1	4	2		No.
53	Shakinteen.....	7	3	3	do.....						No.
54	Klookleek.....		4		do.....						No.
		309	299								

SUMMARY.

Men.....	309
Women.....	299
Male children.....	119
Female children.....	113
Total census.....	840

C.—Summary of census of Sitka and Indian village.

CENSUS OF SITKA.

Male adults.....	140
Male children.....	89
Total males.....	229
Female adults.....	96
Female children.....	69
Total females.....	165
Total population.....	394
Read, write, and speak English.....	153
Only speak English.....	53

Nationality.

Americans.....	126
Natives of Alaska.....	235
Natives of Russia.....	15
British subjects.....	8
Chinamen.....	3
France.....	2
Germany.....	1
Unknown.....	4
Total.....	394

CENSUS OF INDIAN VILLAGE.

Male adults.....	309
Male children.....	119
Total males.....	428
Female adults.....	299
Female children.....	113
Total females.....	412
Total population.....	840
Total whites and Indians:	
Males.....	657
Females.....	577
Grand total.....	1,234

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, March 22, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet exists in all parts of the Territory of Alaska.

Since the date of my last report, the weather here has been unfavorable for much work aloft, but I am now engaged in preparing the ship for her passage to San Francisco when relieved, and, as reported by telegraph from Victoria, B. C., on March 16, she will be in readiness to sail on April 10. The health of the men and officers continues excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. W. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, April 6, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that affairs in this Territory are in the most satisfactory condition. Perfect quiet obtains and the Indians show every disposition to remain at peace.

Since the date of my last report, I have succeeded in having treaties made between the Stickeen and Hoo-che-noo tribes and between the Stickeens and Sitkas, thus ending at last feuds that in one case had existed for over fifty years. The chiefs showed an earnest desire to make peace and to abandon their former custom of exacting satisfaction in kind for every injury, and I believe the treaties, copies of which I inclose, will be faithfully observed.

On March 30 the pastor of the Greek Church in Sitka addressed me a letter, asking my interference in a business matter relative to certain property of that church. After as full an investigation of all the circumstances of the case as was necessary, I declined to take any action in the premises.

I inclose copies of the correspondence in the case, from which it will be seen how pressing a necessity exists for some civil organization of this Territory. The authority given by the Navy Regulations is amply sufficient to insure quiet and the necessary security to life in all parts of this Territory, but cases frequently arise, and they certainly will become more frequent in future, where the naval officer has no authority to act, and where only a regularly established legal tribunal could safely decide the questions at issue.

This ship is now nearly ready for sea, and can sail within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel detailed as her relief.

The health of the officers and men continues excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A treaty of peace between the Hoo-che-noo and Stickeen tribes.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed that there shall be a lasting peace between the Stickeen and Hoo-che-noo tribes of Alaska.

ART. II. All claims growing out of the wars between these tribes are considered paid in full.

ART. III. No claim shall ever be made on account of injuries to persons or property during the war.

ART. IV. All persons belonging to the Stickeen and Hoo-che-noo tribes shall be free to travel, hunt, or fish in the territories of either, and shall be under the protection of the head chiefs of the tribes.

ART. V. All persons belonging to either tribe agree to assist persons of the other in case of need.

ART. VI.—The chiefs of both tribes agree to use all exertions to prevent any future trouble; and should, unfortunately, disputes arise which they are unable to settle, it is agreed that all such disputes shall be left to the arbitration of the senior officer of the United States in the Territory.

ART. VII.—In no case shall war be commenced by either tribe, on any pretext whatever.

For the Hoo-che-noos:

For the Stickeens:

AN-TI-NAAT X.
 KA-NAL-KOO X.

GEORGE X SHAKES,
 JAKE X SHA-KACH.

[SEAL.]

HENRY GLASS,
Commander U. S. N., Senior Officer present.
 GEO. K'OSTROMETINOFF,
Interpreter.

SITKA, ALASKA, March 26, 1881.

Treaty of Peace between the Stickeen and Sitka Tribes.

It is agreed this day between the Stickeen and Sitka tribes of Alaska as follows:

ARTICLE I.—There shall be a perfect and lasting peace between the tribes.

ART. II.—No claims growing out of former wars shall be made by either tribe.

ART. III.—The chiefs of the respective tribes agree to cause all the stipulations in this treaty to be faithfully observed.

ART. IV.—All persons belonging to either tribe shall be free to visit and hunt and fish in the territories of the other under the protection of the chiefs.

ART. V.—All persons belonging to either tribe agree to assist those belonging to the other when in distress.

ART. VI.—No war shall ever be declared on any pretext whatever.

ART. VII.—In case any disputes should arise between persons of the different tribes they shall be settled by the chiefs in a peaceable manner. In case the chiefs should not agree upon a settlement, the dispute shall be left to the decision of the senior officers of the United States in Alaska.

For the Stickeens:

GEORGE X SHCKES.
JAKE X SHA-KACH.

For the Sitkas:

ANNAHORTZ X.
WOOSH- X KINA.
HENRY GLASS,

[SEAL.]

Commander U. S. N., Senior Officer present.
GEO. KOSTROMETINOFF,
Interpreter.

SITKA, March 31, 1881.

SITKA, ALASKA, March 30, 1881.

DEAR SIR: As representative of the Russian Church of Sitka, I, on the 27th day of March, 1880, leased a building belonging to said church, known on the plat of Sitka as No. 35, to Mr. Sessions, at a rental of \$20 per month, with the understanding that if he put certain repairs on the house, especially to repair the roof, that \$10 per month should be deducted from the monthly rental.

Mr. Sessions has failed to make the necessary repairs, and also declines to pay the rent.

I desire in behalf of the church to obtain possession of the building, and appeal to you as the only officer having the authority to cause the delinquent to pay the rent and vacate the premises. In the treaty of the United States with Russia the former guaranteed to maintain and protect such persons as chose to remain in the ceded territory in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

In behalf of the church, I now ask you to protect us in that right.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS G. MITROPOLSKY,
Priest of the Russian Church at Sitka, Alaska.

Commander HENRY GLASS,
Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, April 4, 1881.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30, in reference to a business matter at issue between yourself and Mr. Sessions, a tenant in one of the houses belonging to the Greek church under your control; and appealing to me as the only officer having the requisite authority to settle the matter for you. You cite the treaty of cession between the United States and Russia, and claim my action under that treaty.

In reply I have to state that the treaty mentioned guarantees full protection to all Russian subjects electing to remain in Alaska for three years from the date of cession, and after that time they are to be regarded in all respects as American citizens.

The unfortunate position in which you find yourself in reference to the property specified in your letter seems to me to be the result of a regular contract made by you with Mr. Sessions. I understand that he claims to have fulfilled the terms of the contract, and that finding you had a contrary opinion he has offered to leave the matter to arbitration, which offer has been refused by you. I can see nothing in this case to

justify me in using any of the force at my disposal in ejecting Mr. Sessions, or in forcing him to pay your demand, since these are objects for which the civil authority of the government should be invoked.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Rev. NICHOLAS I. METROPOLSKY.

No. 13.]

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3d RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, May 7, 1881.

SIR: As reported in my previous dispatches, extensive ledges of gold-bearing quartz and productive placer-mines have been discovered on the mainland of Alaska, near Douglas Island. These ledges having now been opened for working, and their great value placed beyond question, a large influx of miners and prospectors has followed, and the number of white persons at the mines is daily increasing. The Indians belonging to the surrounding tribes have been attracted to the mines in large numbers. An extensive mining district has been formed in accordance with law, and a mining town called Rockwell established. This town now contains a population of about 150 whites and 450 Indians. These numbers will soon be largely increased, as with the disappearance of the snow on the ledges extensive work will be undertaken.

Frequent disputes as to the ownership of property in the town, the placer-mines, and on the quartz ledges occur, often attended with threats of violence, and there is an imperative necessity for the establishment of some authority to prevent disturbances and control the lawless element usually attracted to new mining regions.

During the past winter I have kept up communication with the mining region by means of the steam launches of this ship, with the double object of keeping order among the white men, and of preventing collisions between them and the Indians, and on the 10th of April, I sent Lieut. Commander C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., the executive officer to the mines, to observe and report on the condition of affairs there. Mr. Rockwell returned on the 27th ultimo, and his report decided me to go at once to the mines, to investigate the situation, and take such steps as might be necessary. I arrived at Rockwell on the 30th of April in the first steam launch of the ship, and at once called upon the mining recorder, and several other gentlemen of intelligence for information, and became convinced from their statements that some prompt and decided action should be taken to guard against serious disturbances which were liable to occur at the mines at any time, it being said frequently "there is no law in Alaska." I was confirmed in my opinion on finding some disputes relating to property in the town, which had been referred to me for an opinion, terminating in threats of open violence to persons and property.

In this condition of affairs, and after careful consideration of the state of the Territory, where no civil government has ever been established by Congress, I decided to give notice to all the inhabitants of Alaska, and more particularly to the miners at Rockwell, that the military authority of the government would be exercised for the preservation of good order and the protection of all residents. With this object, I called a meeting of all the miners, and others in the town, on the 2d of May, and gave notice of my intention, explaining that the notice was issued for their protection and the preservation of good order, but it was not intended to affect any rights of persons or property. A copy of the notice was posted conspicuously, and another copy furnished the recorder, to be placed on file. I inclose herewith a copy of the notice.

In pursuance of the notice given, and in consideration of the inadvisability of attempting to take the Jamestown through the intricate passages leading to the mining regions, I have decided to send Lieutenant-Commander Rockwell, in the steamer California, to establish there a post on shore; the force detailed for the purpose being four officers, ten marines, and the crew of the second steam launch of the ship, a total of twenty-four officers and men. A suitable location was selected and marked as a government reservation for the erection of tents and such temporary buildings as may be necessary for the comfort of the detachment.

This force I shall maintain on shore at Rockwell until relieved in command on the station or otherwise instructed by the department, the effect such a step will have on the Indians being in itself a sufficient ground for so doing. I inclose herewith a copy of the instructions given to Lieutenant-Commander Rockwell.

In order to settle disputes as to property, as far as possible without actual interference, I have directed a careful survey to be made of the town plot of Rockwell, in accordance with the local mining records, which contain notices and descriptions of all locations of property. A copy of this survey will, when completed, be forwarded for transmission to the Interior Department.

For this action, which I consider the only one now possible, in pursuance of the obvious duty resting upon me of preserving peace and good order within the limits of my command, I would respectfully ask the approval of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,

Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.]

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, May 9, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet obtains among all the Indian tribes of the Territory. The benefits of the control exercised over the Sitka Indians, in the prevention and punishment of drunkenness, and the system of compulsory education established here, are already shown in the conduct of Indians at other places from which I have obtained reports.

Finding that a system existed among the Alaska tribes of making slaves of prisoners of war, or of hostages held for the payment of claims for injuries, I have determined to suppress it, if possible, and have made a beginning at Sitka.

At this place I found in the Indian village seventeen persons of various ages held, or claimed, as slaves, some by purchase, others by inheritance. With the aid of an interpreter I investigated each case, and released all the slaves in the presence of their former owners, giving to each one a certificate to that effect, and warning all Indians not to injure or molest any one formerly a slave under pain of severe punishment.

I have sent letters to the leading chiefs of all the other tribes in south-east Alaska, directing the slaves to be set free at once, and I trust my directions will be obeyed. On my recent visit to the mining region I saw the chiefs of two of the principal tribes, and was assured of compliance with my order.

While I am able to preserve quiet among the different tribes of this portion of Alaska, and insure obedience to orders at any point that can be reached by the steam launches of the ship, this duty has been attended, during the winter, with some degree of exposure to the men and officers; and an efficient steamer will be of far more service in these waters than the Jamestown has been, since all the villages could be visited in turn to impress upon the Indians the control to be exercised by the government. This ship is now in entire readiness for sea, and I am glad to report the health of the officers and men as excellent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 15.]

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, June 6, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual monthly report of the condition of affairs on this station.

The Indians are everywhere quiet, and show no disposition to give trouble in any part of the Territory.

Since the establishment of the military post at the mining camp of Rockwell, as reported in my letter No. 13 of May 7, affairs there have been perfectly quiet, and no trouble is now anticipated.

The number of the miners and Indians there having largely increased, I do not consider it advisable to abandon the military post before the arrival of the U. S. S. Wachusett. I inclose a report from Lieut. Commander C. H. Rockwell on the condition of affairs at the mines, and also a plan of the quarters erected under his direction.

In consequence of a large number of foreigners having been attracted to the mines, I have, in order to avoid future disputes as to ownership of property, published a notice to all residents, stating the law in regard to entry or location of public lands, a copy of which I inclose herewith.

On the 16th ultimo, in accordance with a request from Mr. M. D. Ball, collector of customs at Sitka, an officer with a squad of marines was sent on shore to assist in making a search for liquor supposed to have been brought into Sitka in violation of law. I inclose Collector Ball's letter detailing the result of the search. Collector Ball has long been anxious to discover the means by which the law was in many instances evaded, and after several conversations with me since my action in sending out of the Territory for trial persons engaged in illicit distillation of spirits, had before the arrival of the last mail steamer made a request for a force of marines to assist him in making a search of certain premises in Sitka, which force I placed at his disposal soon after the departure of the steamer. Although the collector was, as he states, not able to find any large amount of liquor, the result of his action will be beneficial on this community.

After my dispatch No. 14 of May 9 was written, a Sitka Indian confined in the guard-house ashore, awaiting investigation on a charge of attempting to murder his wife for infidelity, committed suicide, it is supposed to escape punishment. Since, in accordance with Indian custom, the man who caused the trouble, and who in this case caused the arrest to be made, was responsible for the death of the suicide, in order to avoid a feud between the families of the two men, and the tribes to

which they belonged, such as have often occurred in Alaska, lasting many years, I caused a meeting of the families concerned to be held in my presence, where an agreement was made to settle the feud by payment for the supposed injury. In this way the commission of a murder was avoided, which would otherwise have resulted from the Alaska custom of "getting even" in some manner in case of injuries.

On May 29 an Indian from the village of Hootz-Na-Hoo came on board and reported his escape from confinement in that village, where he had been denounced as a witch by the native medicine-man, and held a prisoner to be burned alive in case of the death of one of the tribe, the wife of one of the leading men. As this was the first authentic case of the killing, or attempted killing, of a supposed witch that had been brought to my notice I decided to punish the persons attempting such a crime, and at once sent a boat expedition under Lieut. E. P. McClellan, to Hootz-Na-Too to arrest the medicine-man and the leading men of the village, and bring them here for an investigation, and the punishment of the guilty parties. Mr. McClellan returned after an absence of not quite two days, bringing the two chiefs of the Hootz-Na-Hoos, the medicine-man having left the village some days before for the Chilcat country. After a full investigation I punished one of the chiefs by fine and imprisonment, and will endeavor to secure the medicine-man through the other chief. It is hoped that the prompt arrest and punishment of the offenders will prevent a similar attempt hereafter. Certainly every effort should be made to prevent in future the wanton destruction of life which has taken place in Alaska in obedience to the dictates of so base a superstition as a belief in witchcraft.

James Hollywood, a naturalized citizen, returned to Sitka on May 29 from the Yakutat country, after an absence of nearly a year on a prospecting voyage to the northwest coast. He reports the loss of a small schooner called the Gold Hunter, in which he sailed from Sitka, after the two white men, composing his crew, had been murdered by an Indian near Behring Bay. The Indians are reported as generally friendly, the murder having been committed solely for plunder. Hollywood states that the chiefs in the Yakutat country are well disposed, and that they would gladly surrender the murderer to any vessel visiting that part of the coast, but as it is too long and too exposed a passage to attempt with one of the steam launches of the Jamestown, I will take no action in the matter until the arrival at Sitka of the U. S. S. Wachusett, when I will inform Commander Lull of all the facts in the case.

Since my last report a home and industrial school for Indian boys has been established at Sitka, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions of New York. One of the government buildings was designated by the Treasury Department for this use, but as the building was very much out of repair, some of the men of this ship under direction of Lieut. F. M. Symonds, have been employed in putting it in order for occupancy, the Board of Missions paying for the material used. The building is now in good order, and is occupied at present by twenty boys from Sitka, selected from the Indian school for their intelligence and good conduct. This number will be increased from time to time by boys from the other tribes of Alaska. The boys are neatly uniformed and supported as yet by the Board of Missions, and a system of regulations for school and work established. It is intended to educate the boys thoroughly, and, as far as practicable, teach them trades in order that they may become in turn teachers among the different tribes. In this way a wide-spread influence will be established among the Indians, and much good may be accomplished in an inexpensive

manner, as it is intended to gradually make the school as nearly self-supporting as possible.

I have given to this enterprise all the assistance in my power, as I am convinced of its great future usefulness. The Indians of Alaska are always quiet and well disposed, when not under the influence of liquor; and those I have come in contact with show a strong desire for instruction and improvement. The establishment of this school at Sitka, where Indians can be taught trades at the same time that they receive instruction in English branches will, in my opinion, be of more service to the tribes at large than if even a greater number of boys were sent out of the Territory for the same instruction, as here in Sitka the improvement of the boys from day to day will be seen in and appreciated by those older than themselves, and will more immediately affect the habits and customs of the Indians. I am glad to report a continued improvement in the appearance and habits of the Sitka Indians in consequence of the system of control and discipline I have established, all the Indians now recognizing its benefits. One of the consequences of the policy adopted towards the Indians here is the breaking up of the communal system of living, practiced by all the Indians of Alaska. This is evidenced by the number of small houses that have been built by the Indians since March. There are now in the village, finished, or in course of construction, seven houses all smaller than the older ones, each new house being evidently intended for a single family, a condition of affairs which I am informed did not exist in former years.

The health of the officers and men continues excellent, as previously reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

MILITARY POST,
Rockwell, Alaska, May 29, 1881.

SIR: I have to make the following report: In obedience to your order of the 7th instant, I took passage on the steamer California, with a force of twelve marines, two petty officers, and three officers. The second steam launch, under command of Boat-swain P. H. Smith, and containing six petty officers and seamen, was taken in tow by the California.

This force was detailed under my command to establish a military post at this mining town, for the purpose of maintaining order among the white miners, preventing collisions between the whites and Indians, assisting the officers of the Treasury Department in enforcing the laws relating to the Indian country, making surveys, and performing any duties rendered necessary in the preservation of order.

A Gatling gun, with 3,000 rounds of ammunition, was taken with the detachment, as well as provisions and other stores for two months.

Six hours after leaving Sitka, while the California was in Peril Straits, the weather being very stormy, I directed that the steam launch should be cast off. She sought a secure harbor, and when the wind moderated came on, arriving at this post on the 14th inst.

On the 13th, William H. Oliver, a private marine, deserted, and I think left on the steamer California.

On our arrival at this place the weather was very bad, and as there was no shelter for the men and stores, I hired a house near the beach, in which to place the men, stores, arms, and ammunition, until I could provide suitable quarters for my command on the land reserved by you for government purposes. This house I rented for \$3 a day. I also rented a small log cabin for the sailors to occupy, and in which to keep our tools, near the government reservation.

The large house near the landing had no floor or door, and the crevices between the logs were all open. I caused a temporary floor to be laid, calked the crevices with moss, and landed all our stores and men on the 12th instant, and hoisted the flag, established a sentry, and made the men as comfortable as possible. The officers were permitted, by the courtesy of Mr. George E. Pilz, to occupy a small log cabin near the marines' quarters.

On the morning of the 13th, Master G. C. Hanus proceeded to lay out the lines, and to actually stake the government reservation, while the rest of the available men of the detachment began to clear the ground for building temporary quarters. This ground, situated on the highest part of the ridge on the right of the town, was much encumbered by fallen and standing trees, undergrowth, and brush, and as the weather was rainy and disagreeable the labor was severe and trying. Officers and men worked cheerfully and with enthusiasm, and before night we had the sills of a building laid, of the size of 16 by 30 feet. The next day a small cabin for the shelter of the officers and instruments was begun of the size of 12 by 20 feet. The weather continued very disagreeable and stormy until the 24th, since which time it has been very fine.

On the 21st, the officers and marines moved to the new quarters, which, although not entirely finished, were in a condition for occupancy. The tent of this ship was then erected, with a log foundation, board floor and sides for the blue-jackets, and a small log house was built adjoining this for a kitchen. The house rented for the marines was occupied ten days, the log cabin for the other men fourteen days. The total expense for rent will therefore be \$35. The detachment is now comfortably housed, a portion of the ground is cleared, stumps removed, &c., and everything is in order. The post is on elevated ground, which commands a view of the white town, as well as the Indian settlement.

In obedience to your order Master G. C. Hanus, assisted by Passed Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis, has made a survey of the town location, extending his work beyond any locations yet made and as far as the nature of the ground would permit. A copy of the plot will be forwarded to you as soon as it is finished, and one will also be furnished to the district recorder.

The survey has been made in such a manner as to affect as few people as possible. Most of those affected have cheerfully complied with the rectified lines, but some few have removed some of our stakes and have endeavored to embarrass the work in other ways. Nearly all the locators, however, express great satisfaction at the work being done.

The Indians camped in front of the town have, in obedience to your order, been directed to remove to the mouth of Gold Creek, and nearly all have done so. When all have moved I will pay the indemnity money raised by the white men as ground damages.

Upon my arrival here I found that the lawless element in the camp, which is mostly composed of foreigners, had raised some excitement in reference to your order of May 2, and had informed the more ignorant portion of the community (a number of whom can neither read nor write) that "martial law" was declared; that it meant unlimited power for the naval officers to seize, imprison, and punish any person; and generally had inflamed the worst part of public sentiment into an antagonism against law and order and all its representatives. Their action finally took the form of a document, which they called a petition, in which, as I have been informed, they recited various grievances against yourself and other officers, and in which, if the reports given me are true, they made allegations against officers and their action in this Territory which are distinctly false.

I have been unable to procure a copy of this paper, but I have not been able to hear of the name of any man of character being signed to it. I have since heard that two papers of this nature have been prepared and sent to Washington.

As I have been on duty in this Territory nearly two years, and am intimately acquainted with every official act performed here by the commander of the Jamestown, and the other officers, and as I know the history of this mining camp and its inhabitants very well, I can say that this action is doubtless founded on malevolence and a desire to remain unrestricted in unlawful acts. I have been informed that this element of the people here has boasted that there was no law in Alaska, and that no one could restrain them in anything they chose to do. The better portion of the community expressed to me great indignation in reference to this action on the part of these people, and expressed a desire to get up a counter statement. I have not troubled myself in the matter, and only mention it in this letter as having a bearing upon the possible action of these people in reference to my duties here.

A number of persons here have applied to me in reference to their private disputes about town lots and other matters. I have, in each case, explained that I had no concern in their private affairs, but should repress violence, and arrest those committing assaults or other violent outrages and send them to Sitka for your disposition. The health of the officers and men of the detachment remains good. As many of the people of the town came to Dr. Lewis for treatment for diseases caused by drinking impure water, I posted a notice in the town on the 24th instant, warning the people against drinking such water, and showing them how to improve it if unable to procure any other.

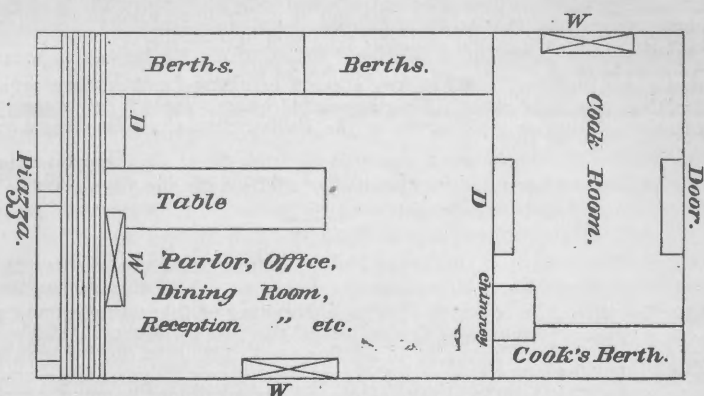
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. ROCKWELL,

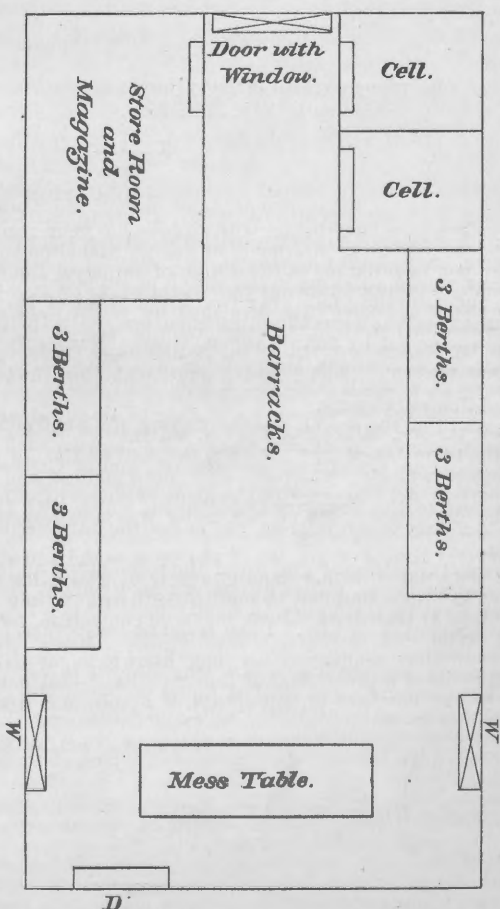
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Commandant Post.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,

Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown, Sitka, Alaska.

Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot.*Officers' Quarters.*

PLAN OF QUARTERS
AT THE
MILITARY POST,
Rockwell, Alaska.



NOTICE.

As under the statutes of the United States public lands can be acquired by entry or location only by citizens of the United States, or such aliens as have declared in legal form their intention to become citizens of the United States, notice is given

that no alien will be allowed to enter upon or locate any public land for mining or other purposes, and that no valid title can be given by an alien in consequence of any pretended entry or location of public land made by himself.

A declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States must be made before a court of the United States, a court of a State or Territory organized under act of Congress, or a commissioner appointed by such court for that purpose. No officer in the military or civil service of the United States is competent to receive such declaration of intention.

HENRY GLASS,

Commander, Commanding, and Senior Officer in Alaska.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA,

Collector's Office, May 7, 1881.

SIR: In pursuance of our verbal understanding of this morning, and as the result of our several conferences on the subject of the sale of liquors in this portion of the Territory of Alaska, I have now to ask that you furnish from the forces under your command a sufficient guard to search the supposed liquor-shops in Sitka and the mining settlement of Rockwell, and take charge of any spirituous liquors that may be found in them.

Very respectfully,

M. D. BALL,

Collector.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA,

Collector's Office, May 17, 1881.

SIR: I have to acknowledge, with thanks for your ready co-operation, the reporting to me, on yesterday afternoon, of Ensign Nicholson and a file of marines, under orders from you to assist me in the search of supposed liquor-shops in Sitka, according to our understanding following your letter to me of May 9.

By means of the force thus furnished by you a thorough search was made of the premises occupied by John Langen, George Nowles, S. Matthews, R. Albertsone, A. Miletich, M. S. Sessions, Henry Inhof, and Jules Carle, they being and embracing all the places at which it is suspected liquors are sold in the place, except the apothecary store of James Schweig.

The result of the search was the finding of ale and cider at all the places named; at Sessions's, Inhof's, Miletich's, Carle's, Matthews's, each a bottle partially full of gin (all of the same brand and appearance), and at Carle's four and at Matthews's one full bottle of whisky. The last I took possession of and will make them the subject of a report to the Treasury Department, which will, I hope, bring full instructions as to the duty incumbent on me under the laws respecting liquor as applicable to Alaska.

The several bottles of gin, all of the same brand and appearance, convince me that there is some depot, either ashore or near by afloat, from which the liquor-sellers of this town get their supplies, in small quantities at a time, so as to save the danger of a large seizure at their bars. I can make no conjecture, however, as to where this may be, if it exists.

This result but confirms a fact long known to me that the several bar-rooms in Sitka have never a great deal of liquor on hand, but generally keep no more than a portion of one bottle of ardent spirits at a time, and draw their supplies from some hidden source as required.

Repeating my thanks for your co-operation, I am, very respectfully,

M. D. BALL,

Collector.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown.

No. 16.]

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, June 8, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 6th instant I caused the arrest of two residents of Sitka, Nicholas Dern and Henry Imhof, on a

charge of attempting to commit murder in Sitka on that day, and that they are held in confinement awaiting instructions from the department.

An informal investigation was held at the custom-house on the 6th instant, in my presence, and testimony conclusive as to the guilt of these men was adduced. I inclose copies of the sworn testimony, certified to by Collector M. D. Ball.

The testimony in this case is of so direct and positive a nature as to warrant holding these men for trial, but as I am informed that the judge of the United States district court of Oregon, in a similar case brought before him last year, ordered the release of the person under trial on the ground of want of jurisdiction, I have not reported this case for his action, being assured that the men would be released without trial if sent to Portland, Oreg.

In view of the previous ruling of the district court of Oregon, the nearest judicial authority to which I could appeal, I was placed in the dilemma of allowing two men of desperate character to go absolutely free, after a deliberate and well-planned attempt at murder, or to arrest and confine them to await instructions from the department. In the interests of good order and security of life in this Territory I adopted the latter alternative, feeling that should no action be taken in this case, no person now residing in Alaska would have any immunity from attack, and that no act of violence, however desperate in its character, if short of actual murder, could be prevented.

I have also to report that I have detained in the guard-house ashore one James Taylor, lately discharged from the naval service and sent here from the mines on a charge of threatening to kill persons and making violent assaults. I shall hold Taylor, with the men above mentioned, to await instructions from the department. I inclose herewith the report of Lieut. Commander C. H. Rockwell in the case of Taylor, with a copy of the testimony before him.

In view of the probable early relief of this vessel, I would respectfully ask instructions by telegraph in the cases reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, May 7, 1881.

SIR: You will proceed in the steamer California to the mining settlement of Rockwell, with the force detailed under your command, to establish a post at that place.

On your arrival make such arrangements as may be possible for the comfort of the men of your command, taking possession of the ground located for a government reservation.

While at Rockwell you will make every exertion to preserve order, and will promptly suppress any disturbance among the miners, and prevent any conflict between the white men and Indians.

You will confine your action to cases of direct necessity, and will avoid all interference in the private affairs of citizens.

The Indians camped in front of the village, having consented to remove to a location at the mouth of Gold Creek, you will direct them to do so, giving them a reasonable time.

The Territory of Alaska having been declared Indian country by act of Congress, you will assist the agent of the Treasury Department stationed at Rockwell in preventing the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors at that place.

While at Rockwell you will direct the officers under your command to make an accurate survey of the town plot, in conformity with the original locations as shown by the mining recorder's books.

Make as frequent reports of the condition of affairs and of your actions as circumstances will permit.

Herewith is furnished you a copy of the notice issued by myself in relation to the conduct of affairs in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Lieut. Commander C. H. ROCKWELL, U. S. Navy.

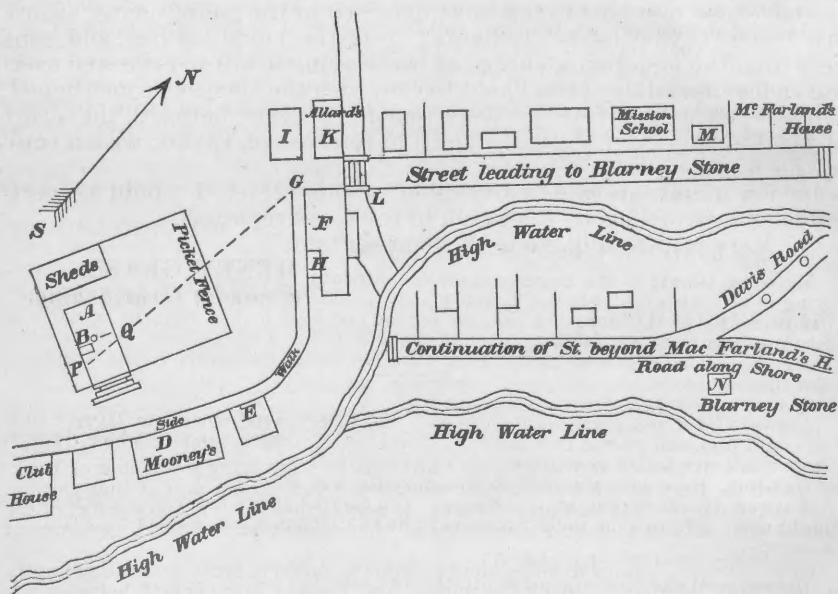
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that considering the absence of any form of civil government in the Territory of Alaska, and the liability that acts of violence threatening the safety of the lives and property of citizens may occur at any time, and also considering the necessity of preventing such acts, I, Henry Glass, a commander in the United States Navy, and senior United States officer in the Territory, do announce that until instructions to the contrary are received from the President of the United States, the military authority will be the only government recognized, and all residents of the Territory will be governed in accordance with military law.

This announcement will not affect the operation of any local mining laws properly established, not in conflict with the United States statutes, and is not intended to affect in any way rights to property now held or to be acquired in accordance with such laws.

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, U. S. N., and Senior Officer present.

MAY 2, 1881.



PLAT OF LOCALITY.

Explanatory of the evidence in the case of N. Dern and Henry Imhof, charged with firing into the store of James Schmeig, at Sitka, Alaska, on the night of June 5, 1881, with intent to kill.

- A. Schmeig's store.
 - B. Sofa referred to in Schmeig's testimony.
 - P, Q. Course of ball. (This is not quite correct, as it passed over the corner of sofa.)
 - C. Club-house corner, where Indian testifies the two men stopped.
 - E. Old house corner, where Indian testifies the two men stopped.
 - F. Saw-mill. G. Corner where Dern stood. H. Shed where Indian lay.
 - I. Mrs. Haltern's store, referred to in Indian's testimony.
 - K. Allard's house.
 - L. Bridge over which Allard testifies the men ran.
- Roughly sketched without measurement.

Testimony taken in the case of Nicholas Dern and Henry Imhof, brewers, arrested at Sitka June 6, 1881, on the charge of having fired two rifle bullets through the side of the apothecary store of James Schmeig, in said town of Sitka, on the night of June 5 and 6 preceding.

Arrest made under orders of Commander H. Glass, U. S. N., and witnesses sworn and examined before him by M. D. Ball, collector of customs, the two accused parties being present and allowed the privilege of cross-examination.

JAMES SCHMEIG, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Nicholas Dern, before he went to Takou a short time ago, told me that if I sent the Jews beer (meaning Cohen's) to Takou he would shoot me. Imhof had been shooting at some pigs belonging to Pilz. As a friend of Pilz I asked him not to do so any more, and he promised me he would not. Yesterday he blowed the whole back-bone out of one of them; he told me so himself. He made no threats against me then. I have been in the habit of sleeping in the store on the sofa in the front room, but last night I slept at my house, and G. E. Helstedt staid at the store for me. This morning about eight o'clock I went down to the store and was informed of the shooting. There are two bullet holes in the side of the house. One went through and shivered some bottles of medicine on the east side, then struck a candy jar on the other. From the course of this bullet the shot must have been fired from about the corner of the saw-mill. The bullets both struck near the line of the sofa, and one passed right over it.

Question. Did Dern use the actual words that he would shoot any one or kill any one who sent beer to Takou?

Answer. He did.

Question. Did you send any beer there, and did Dern know it?

Answer. I did, and he knew it. I sent 200 gallons of Cohen's beer.

J. SCHMIEG.

J. E. HELSTEDT, being duly sworn, says:

I slept last night in Schmieg's store, up stairs. I heard in the night a noise, and thought it was some one throwing stones at the window. I got up and came down and looked at the doors and windows and found them all right. It was too dark for me to see the time. At half past five I rose and went down and saw where one bullet had come through and destroyed some medicine on that side, and then struck a candy jar on the other side, breaking it, and bounding back, and was on the counter. (He identifies the bullet shown as the one found, it being much mashed.) On the outside, northeast side of the house, are two bullet-holes, made by rifle bullets, in the same board of the horizontal weather-boarding, about three feet apart, and distant about 7½ feet from the ground. The course of the ball which came through was such as to show that it must have been fired from the direction of the north corner of the saw-mill.

JOHAN HELSTEDT.

GEORGE B. ALLARD, being first sworn, deposes:

My house is next to the north end of the saw-mill, just across the street. I was lying in bed last night when I heard a shot fired. It sounded so loud I thought it had been fired at my house. I jumped out of bed and looked out the window and saw two men standing at the corner of the saw-mill. I hadn't been there a minute before the second shot was fired. They then ran across the bridge in the direction of the Blarney Stone.

Question. Did you recognize the men?

Answer. I did recognize both of them. Nich. Dern fired the shot. Henry Imhof was with him, and started first to run. It was ten minutes to one by my clock, and the town clock struck one soon after.

Question. How were you able to recognize the men?

Answer. It was very light at the time. You can recognize anybody at that time of night now. [In this latitude it is quite light at 1 o'clock a. m.—EXAMINER.]

Cross-examined by N. DERN:

Question. What kind of clothes did the two men have on?

Answer. Nich. had a kind of light knit-jacket on, such as they wear on the James-town. The other had on a black coat and black hat.

GEORGE B. ALLARD.

T. E. MCFARLAND, being duly sworn, says:

I was waked about ten or fifteen minutes to one, last night, by a shot down towards the saw-mill. Shortly after I heard a second shot, and in about two or three minutes heard some one running up the road, in the direction of my house. I live directly on the street, next door to the Mission school. I went to the window and saw two men; they had passed the house running towards the Blarney Stone. I raised the window and listened till I heard them turning out the Division road leading to the brewery. One of the men had on a light knit-jacket. The other dress I did not notice. I could not recognize the two men, but saw they were both stout men. [The two accused are stout men.—EXAMINER.]

Question. How much time was there between the two shots?

Answer. I should judge not more than forty seconds.

Question. How long was it after the second shot before you saw the two men running?

Answer. I thought it was about two minutes, but it may have been less.

Question. Was it light enough to recognize the men?

Answer. It was light enough to see one had on a light jacket, and I suppose it would have been light enough to recognize them if I had seen them before they had passed the house.

THOS. E. MCFARLAND.

KE-TEH, a Sitka Indian, was next examined (George Kostrometinoff being first sworn as interpreter) and the nature of the penalty for perjury explained to the witness, and his statement being as follows:

I am watchman at the saw-mill. Was lying under the shed about 11 o'clock, heard a gun fired out towards the Blarney Stone. Close on to 12 o'clock these two men (the accused) came walking down the street; one had a gun under his arm; a two-barrel gun. They stopped at the old house between Mooney's and the saw-mill and talked there a good while; then they went on down to the Club House corner and talked there quite a while, and one walked slowly over toward Schmieg's, looked around, and then walked back to the other. Then they started back together and stopped between Mrs. Haltern's store and the saw-mill. One of them pointed with his hand and the other fired, and then they both ran. Recognized Dern particularly by his black beard and the jacket he had on. Could not say which fired, as I could not see their faces. Can swear to Dern, but not positively to the other; but he was about Imhof's size. The gun was a double-barreled shot-gun; the man on the other side from me had it when they passed.

Correctly stated.

GEO. KOSTROMETINOFF,

Interpreter.

J. A. GARDINER, being first duly sworn, says:

I recognized the cartridge shell shown. [Caliber .50, Springfield rifle.—EXAMINER.] It was picked up by me about 6 o'clock this morning, at the northwest corner of the saw-mill. I heard of the shooting, and on looking at the course of the ball thought it was fired from there, and looked around there and found this shell. [The shell fits the bullet picked up on the counter by Helstedt, the butt of which was not mashed.—EXAMINER.]

JAS. A. GARDINER.

Sergeant DALEY, being first sworn, says:

I went out to the brewery and arrested these parties by order of Commander Glasé this afternoon. I asked for two rifles, which the collector told me he had let these men have. Imhof gave me this and Nich. said the other was up at the mines. [The rifle is the Springfield, caliber .50, and the shell is of the size belonging to it.—EXAMINER.] I found, on my return to the brewery, a light knit jacket.

THOMAS DALEY.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF ALASKA, *to wit*:

I, M. D. Ball, collector of customs for the district aforesaid, and the only official of any kind, civil or military, in the same, having an official seal of the office of record, do certify that the foregoing testimony of James Schmeig, J. E. Helstedt, George B. Allard, T. E. McFarland, J. A. Gardiner, and Thomas Daley was taken in the manner herein set forth, upon oaths duly administered, and signed by the said several parties, and that of the Indian Ko-tch, signed by the sworn interpreter, George Kostrometinoff, before me.

Given under my hand and official seal this 6th day of June, 1881.

M. D. BALL,
Collector.

PART II.

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,
Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 28, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Département's letter of the 15th instant, directing me to maintain the order of things established by Commander Glass in Alaska, unless strong reasons for other action should exist.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

EDWARD P. LULL,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 20, 1881.

Forwarded.

THOS. S. PHELPS,
Commandant.

No. 17.]

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, July 9, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at present quiet and good order exist in all parts of this territory.

On the 14th of June information was received of a serious outbreak among the Chilcats, in which several Indians had been killed. Master G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., was sent to the principal village with a party of marines, and two interpreters belonging to the ship's company, to make an investigation into the affair and take any action possible. He was directed, if possible, to put a stop to the fighting, and invite the leading men to Sitka to make some sort of terms, if they could not agree among themselves. He was also instructed to use great caution in dealing with the Indians, and to be careful not to force them into the attitude of disregarding the authority of a government officer.

Mr. Hanus' reports are so full and interesting that I forward them herewith, and I cannot too highly commend the zeal and ability of this officer in settling at once, and in a satisfactory manner, the most serious case of difficulty among the Indians which has arisen since I have been in command on this station.

Affairs in the mining district are reported as quiet, but the report of Lieut. Commander Charles H. Rockwell, forwarded herewith, shows the necessity of maintaining a force at that point until the arrival of a steamer in these waters. Mr. Hanus having, in accordance with instructions, and at the request of the manager of the Northwest Trading Company, left a file of marines at the trading post at Chilcat, near the scene of the late disturbances, it will be observed that the men and officers of the Jamestown are now doing duty in the preservation of peace and good order, and the protection of life and property from Sitka to the Chilcat River, a distance of over two hundred and fifty miles. This service I will be able to continue by means of the post established in the mining district, and by using the steam launches of the ship to keep up communication.

Affairs can be kept in their present condition and the same control exercised from this ship during the prevalence of good weather, but with the commencement of bad weather in September it will not be possible without undue exposure of the officers and men, and the presence of a steamer will be then necessary if it is intended to prevent the Territory from relapsing into the former lawless condition which obtained before the Jamestown arrived at Sitka.

The condition of the ship is fair considering her age and the deterioration she has suffered in two years' continuous duty in this climate; and an examination of her condition at Mare Island Navy-Yard, and some repairs will be necessary before she can undertake any extended cruise. The drills and exercises have been to some extent interrupted by the large number of men and officers on detached duty, but the discipline of the crew is excellent.

The health of the crew is generally satisfactory, but both officers and men are beginning to show the bad effects of their long service in this climate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY POST,
Rockwell, Alaska, June 25, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to matters at this post under my command. Referring to my dispatch informing you of the action of certain persons here who protested against your order, in consequence of which this post was established here, I have to inform you that on the fifth instant Mr. M. Gibbons, who claimed to be a citizen of the United States, came to this post, and requested protection from the action of another person named Pierce, who had located a claim of quartz inside his (Gibbons') lines. I had been informed that Mr. Gibbons was one of the persons engaged in getting up and circulating a protest against the maintenance of order here. His statement was received, and on investigation I found that Mr. Pierce's action was clearly illegal, and on showing him the law he at once abandoned his claim. Mr. Gibbons was informed that the force sent here by you was not intended to act in any manner as a court, but to preserve the peace and repress disorder, and that having the laws of the United States at the post they could be read by any one, and a legal course determined in any case.

By far the most important question here at this time is the Indian question. The presence of white men here and the establishment of trading stores have attracted to this place many Indians of various tribes. They are generally docile and easy to manage, and seem anxious to be on friendly terms with the whites. Scarcely a day passes that I do not have a number of cases to arbitrate and decide, not only between the Indians themselves, but also between the Indians and the whites. According to their peculiar ideas of revenge or accountability for injuries received these cases are at times very interesting, but the docility of the Indians, their perfect sense of justice, and their child-like faith in the action of a government officer render them easy to manage, while at the same time it is necessary that the most exact and impartial justice should obtain in settling their differences. I have caused those Indians who were camped on the beach to remove to other places, outside the town limits, and they have established two villages, one on each side of the town, near the water. The chiefs of nearly all the neighboring tribes have visited the post, and a number of old feuds and quarrels have been settled in my presence, or are now in process of settlement. I have constantly impressed upon them the duty of kindness and hospitality to strangers and travelers, as they have too often in their past ill-used those who were unable to protect themselves. On the 20th instant Kaw-Eck, an Auk chief, came to the post and reported that a nephew of his had been killed two years previously by a nephew of a Stichine chief. He said that the proper equivalent of this would be the life of one of the Stichine Indians, but as he knew that you did not wish the Indians to revenge their injuries, but bring them up for proper settlement, he brought this case asking for justice.

I sent for the Stichine chief, and an investigation into the affair was made. The

Stichine chief acknowledged the justice of the claim of the Auk chief, and said that he would endeavor to prevail upon the members of his family to settle the matter. I directed him to return to his tribe and bring the necessary persons here and settle the matter in my presence. He has gone for them, but he has not yet returned. At present many of the Indians are absent, as this is the season of the year when they catch their winter supply of salmon. The beneficial effect of this post is felt among all the Indians in this part of the Territory, and half a dozen such posts in different parts of these inland waters would make the whole Territory of Alaska as absolutely safe for white travelers as any part of the United States. The same result could be accomplished by a gunboat visiting each tribe as often as once a quarter.

If the chief of each tribe was appointed a policeman, with the pay of a seaman in the Navy, compelled to wear a uniform, and held responsible for the good behavior of his tribe, the Indians of Alaska could be governed as easily as any community in the world. The white settlement is quiet. The reputable portion of the community express the greatest satisfaction at the protection afforded by the force at this post. The district recorder told me a few days ago that he was convinced that but for this force murder would have been committed before this time. A murderous affray occurred at the placer diggings on Douglas Island, about three miles from this post, on the 23d instant. Two miners, who were partners, disputed over a frivolous question, and hot words passed, followed by a desperate fight, in which one of them was badly beaten. The injured man threatened to kill the other, and might have done so, but was unable to find the cartridges for his gun. On hearing of the affair I sent Master G. C. Hanus, United States Navy, with two men to inquire into the affair, and he soon settled the matter by telling the belligerent party what the effect would be in case of any further action.

The health of the officers and men of my detachment continues good.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ROCKWELL,

Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Commanding Post.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,

Commanding U. S. S. Jamestown, Sitka, Alaska.

CHILCOOT, ALASKA, July 1, 1881.

SIR: The following is a detailed description of the fight which has recently taken place among the Chilcats. I shall report the whole story, because it is not only in my opinion true in every particular, but also because it illustrates many remarkable traits of Indian character. The cause of the disturbance was, as usual, hootchinoo. The Chilcats are divided into two tribes and subdivided into four families, namely, "Cinnamon Bears," "Crows," "Wolves," and "Whales." The first of these is considered as being the highest in rank and descent. The members of these different families intermarry freely, but even marriage does not absolve the individual from allegiance to the family to which he or she originally belonged. The children belong to the family of the mother. Shatevitch, the head chief of the Chilcats, is a Cinnamon Bear; he is very friendly to white people and exceedingly anxious for peace, though in his younger days he was known as a fighting chief. When the present disturbance commenced he was absent in the Stick country.

A Crow, by the name of Gancheo, brought a barrel of molasses to the village (he had bought it of the Jew trader, Martin, at Rockwell, Alaska) and gave a feast. The usual results followed, all the Crows getting drunk; Toohokees, a Whale chief, received a heavy blow from a drunken Crow for refusing to participate, but being sober he took no notice of it and retired to his house. His first wife, a Crow woman, was angry that he should have refused the hospitality of her family, and, being drunk, entered a house where she found a nephew of her husband's drying some seaweed; she stepped up to him, and taking the seaweed from him threw it in the fire. The young man noticing her condition paid no further attention to her, merely asking her if she thought that he and his wife were slaves. This quiet conduct on his part exasperated the woman, and she commenced abusing him to the best of her ability.

Toohokees' second wife carried the report of this slight difficulty to his first wife's mother, very much exaggerating and misrepresenting the affair. The old woman made her appearance and brought up old troubles which had arisen on account of ill-treatment of her daughter, exasperating him; he got a knife and cut her head badly; he then bit off a portion of the wounded scalp, throwing it and the women out of the house together.

Chilcat Charley, a nephew of the old woman, witnessed this assault, and, in order to avenge his aunt's injuries, he went on the street, and using his knife cut the first three Whales whom he met; one of these was Toohokees; a general fight ensued, during which Toohokees killed a young Crow chief by stabbing him.

According to the Indian custom, it was now necessary that a Whale of equal rank should be killed to make things even; so Toohokees detailed his nephew to die for his family. The young man accordingly dressed in his best clothes, and commenced dancing the peculiar death dance the people indulge in when they die for glory, as they consider death under such circumstances; but the Crows refused to shoot him, saying that he had done nothing, and demanded the life of his uncle, Toohokees, but the latter would not show himself; both parties commenced firing at one another, and one of the Crows was badly wounded.

The Crows again called for Toohokees to come out and die and thus to end the fight, but he still refusing, a constant firing was kept up all night; as both sides were sheltered no one was killed. Whenever Toohokees came forward, his wife, a Crow woman, protected him by remaining in front of him. This was the cause of the disturbance, but, being now sober, she declared her intention to die with her husband. In the morning the latter consented to die; so his wife came out with him, and requested her people not to kill him until he should descend to the ground, since she was afraid that his body might be bruised if he fell from the top of the doorway. The Crows regarded her persistent protection of her husband as treachery to themselves, and one of them killed her. Toohokees, her husband, and all the Whales, then retired into the house to permit the Crows to carry off the murdered woman, because after death she belonged to her own tribe. An armistice was then agreed upon until after the cremation of this woman. The next morning Shatevitch, with a party of Crows, arrived from the Stick country, and found the opposing parties ready for another fight. Sidnootz and his sister, two of the Crows who had just returned, on learning of the death of their friend, at once joined in the fight. Shatevitch endeavored to stop the fighting, but was unsuccessful. The sister of Sidnootz tried to entice Toohokees out of his house by inviting him to come out and kill her, reminding him of an old feud which had never been settled between them and could be disposed of now. Toohokees killed her from inside the house by shooting her through the heart. Her brother Sidnootz then rushed forward to revenge her death, but, being wounded, had to be carried back.

Toohokees now came out and commenced to dance the peculiar death dance spoken of before; a number of Crows fired at him, slightly wounding him; he dropped and feigned death. It seems that when a person is killed in their most peculiar struggles, all parties stop fighting until the dead can be removed. Sidnootz came forward to look at his enemy, when Toohokees jumped up and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. Toohokees then took a keg of powder, a bag of bullets, and a bag of caps, and retired to the woods, accompanied by some of his friends, and commenced firing at the Crow houses, threatening to kill every Crow before he died. During the firing another woman was wounded. Toohokees' mother, sister, and uncle, who were left in his house alone, considered that he was a coward not to die after having killed so many people; so, for the credit of the family, and that it might not be permanently disgraced, they dressed up in their best clothes, and came out one at a time and were killed one after another. Shortly after this Toohokees was killed, having been several times wounded first.

The above is the record of the fight, and all other points are discussed in my general report on affairs here.

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. HANUS,
Master, U. S. N.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. ship *Jamestown*,
Sitka, Alaska.

CHILCOT, ALASKA, July 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I arrived at Chilcot, Alaska, at 7.10 p. m. on June 25, and learned that negotiations for peace among the opposing factions of the Chilcots had failed, and that fighting would be resumed on the following day. The Chilcots were afraid to go as messengers, but finally through the influence of their chief, the Chilcot, doctor, three men volunteered. I sent for Shatevitch, the head chief of all the Chilcots, the leading man among the Crows and Whales (the two opposing factions), and all others whom I had orders to invite to Sitka. While waiting for these people to come down I interviewed the Chilcot doctor, and found that he was in fear of his life because he had told Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Rockwell of the troubles in Chilcot, and I could obtain no information from him. I found that this man had exerted his influence in the interest of peace, and that there were no complaints against him whatever. Mr. George Dickenson, who keeps the Northwestern Trading Company's post at this station, is a man easily scared, and I found him and his Indian wife thoroughly frightened on account of

the serious difficulty at the upper Chilcot village. It was impossible to get a precise statement from this man. Nearly all his information consisted of vague reports and rumors.

Nearly all the trouble in this country is caused by hoochinoo made from molasses. The Northwestern Trading Company have sold none since the commencement of the fighting, and are moving the quantity stored here by the steamer Favorite this trip, so that in future, if other parties do not introduce it, one fruitful source of trouble will be removed.

I next interviewed the man whose brother hanged himself in Sitka; after thoroughly explaining to him your action in the case, he expressed himself as much pleased with what you had done and wished me to thank you; also, that he would be satisfied with whatever you should decide as a just settlement, but that he alone was irresponsible, since the head of his family, Donowak, who is chief of the two lower Chilcot villages, is at present absent in the Stick country.

When the news of the suicide first arrived Donowak is said to have made some remarks blaming the whites for not punishing the man who caused the death of their kinsman; but on learning of your action in this case he must have been thoroughly satisfied, as just before he left for the Stick country, the trouble in Chilcot having commenced, he called a council of his people and told them to protect the trader and his property, and to die in his defense if necessary. Kokee, an Indian who it was reported had threatened the trader, came to the store and slept there to afford protection, if necessary, when the serious trouble at the upper village commenced. This Indian is also absent in the Stick country. In view of the fact that Donowak and Kakie are absent it would be useless to send the brother of the man who hanged himself to Sitka. The Chilcot doctor told me he would go, if I ordered him, but as the other leading men of his tribe were absent he did not wish to go just now. Shatevitch, the head chief of the Chilcots, sent word to the trader not to be afraid, but should any one make threats, to send him word and that he, Shatevitch, would have to be killed before the trader should be harmed.

The messengers returned from Chilcot on the morning of the 27th ultimo and reported that all the people sent for were coming down, but as they had not arrived by the evening of the 28th, I concluded they were not coming, and being thoroughly convinced that many foolish and vague rumors which were reported to me were false, I decided to see the leading men, even if I had to go to the upper village.

In company with the interpreters, I crossed the trail to the lower Chilcot village, when, just as we were embarking in canoes, Shatevitch arrived with Katnatz, a young Crow chief, and several other men. He apologized for not coming sooner. He was giving a feast when he received my message, and informed me that he had brought leading men of one faction only; that the others could not come, as, being at the upper end of the village, they could not pass the blockade. I learned that eight persons had been killed—four Crows and four Whales—several had been wounded, and one of the wounded Crows, it was expected, would die. The trouble was the result of drunkenness, and I learned that the molasses had been furnished by the Jew trader Martin at Rockwell. Shatevitch explained that when the fighting first commenced he was absent, and that he had done all he could to promote peace, but two of the Crows killed, belonging to the higher class of Indians, were worth a great many lives each, and for this reason he was unable to make peace. He also said this was the greatest tribal difficulty that they had ever had.

I delivered your letter and had it interpreted, but I saw that no settlement could be made of the matter unless both sides could be interviewed; so I determined to go to the upper village with the interpreters. This latter is about twenty-five miles from the lower village, and can only be approached in small canoes. The current is swift, and the water in some places so shoal that even the canoes ground frequently. Mr. Brodock, a photographer, who had come here for the purpose of taking pictures in the upper village, volunteered to go with me, and, learning that the Indians had been expecting him, I permitted him to go.

We arrived at Chilcot at about nine o'clock in the evening and were hospitably received by Shatevitch, who had sent the young chief, known as Murderer, to receive us. A large house, in which the chief keeps his treasures, had been prepared for our reception; a fire had been built, an American stove for cooking purposes was brought in, and we were furnished with dishes, blankets for beds, and toilet articles. Servants were detailed to wait on us, and some sixty callers paid their respects within a few minutes of our arrival. Our house was guarded during the night by some one sent by Shatevitch. In the morning about a hundred people assembled in the house, but I found they were all Crows, and was informed that the Whales did not dare to pass the barricades. I endeavored to get them to select men so as to have their troubles settled by you in Sitka, but though they listened to all I had to say with respectful attention and wished me to thank you, they declined to go. I then made them a long speech and urged them to stop fighting. Several expressed their willingness to make peace if the Whales would pay 1,000 blankets. This was afterwards reduced to \$1,000, and still later to \$500.

I next visited the Whales and found that their houses were barricaded. The houses in this village are all forts, having port-holes cut at intervals. I spoke to these people as I had to the Crows, and found them all anxious to end the fight, because they live in the upper part of the village and could not pass the houses of the Crows to go fishing or trading. The houses in which the councils were held are about a half a mile apart. I passed from one to the other a number of times, and about three o'clock in the afternoon the Crows agreed to make peace if the Whales would make a promise to pay in my presence and that of Shatevitch. This the Whales finally did. The amount cannot be decided for some time, since it depends on the death or recovery of a wounded Crow. The excitement among the Indians of the councils was intense, but all were respectful to me. I had invited Shatevitch to go below, but he does not wish to leave his people just now; besides, his son is a Crow, and he wants to meet him as he comes from the Sitka country to prevent trouble on his part. Peace having been made, the Whales and Crows will now meet everywhere, and on account of the recent deaths of their friends and the bitter feeling which still exists it is possible that disturbances might recommence before the final settlement, and I have therefore left the corporal and two privates who accompanied me to this place at the N. W. Trading Company's post to protect the lives of the trader and family, as also the property at the post, and I inclose a copy of Mr. Vanderbilt's request, as also of the orders I gave to Corporal Jacobs, in charge of the detachment. In obedience to your orders, I will return to Rockwell, Alaska, and will report to Lieut. Commander C. H. Rockwell, for duty.

Respectfully submitted.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N.,
Commanding.

G. C. HANUS,
Master, United States Navy.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN,
Sitka, Alaska, August 4, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of the 26th ultimo, I left this ship at 10 a. m., on the date mentioned, and reached Kluwark, Prince of Wales Island, at 9 p. m. on the 28th ultimo.

My route thither was through Peril Straits, Chatham Straits, around Cape Decision, touching at a small settlement called Cluicanne. After leaving Cluicanne, I proceeded through Laccluni Straits and arrived at Kluwark safely. On arriving I was met at the landing by Mr. Almeu, the superintendent of the cannery of the Northwest Trading and Packing Company, who furnished comfortable quarters on shore for officers and men.

The settlement of Kluwark consists of the canning building, store-house, and ten or twelve small huts occupied by the white people.

The number of whites is 13 men and 2 women, all of them employed in the cannery.

The cannery also furnishes occupation for 75 male Indians and 30 female ones. There are two Indian villages, about 200 yards from the white settlement, occupied by the Henuza tribe and the Hidis. The number of Indians varies from 400 to 600. As Kluwark is only a fishing station for them, they all leave when the fishing season is over, taking most of their houses with them.

Henuza village contains 28 houses and the Hidi 20. The villages and the interior of the houses were in a very dirty condition.

At 10 a. m. on the 29th ultimo, I called a meeting of the principal citizens and received from them an account of the recent disturbance with the Indians. According to their report, the open disturbance occurred until the 12th of July, when an Indian named Klowklow, who occupies a ranche in Lacchina Straits, drove off the fishing boats of the cannery, where they were hauling seine near his ranch, and armed himself with a gun, threatening to shoot if they did not go away. The boats then returned to the cannery, and nothing further happened until the 21st of July. On that date an Indian named Shertly, employed in the canning fishing boats, came down to the boat under the influence of liquor, and refused to go to work as usual, so the boat shoved off without him. He then went to the gate leading to the cannery yard, and would not allow the Indians employed in the cannery to go in to work. The superintendent and Mr. Herman, engineer of the steam launch, put him out, and a struggle and wrestle took place between the Indian and Herman, but both parties were separated. Shertly then entered the kitchen of the cannery with a drawn knife, and drove out the cook, chasing him around the yard, but not inflicting any wound or doing any damage. He was finally taken to the Indian village by some of the Indians. Fearing that there would be serious trouble Mr. Alma had steam got up in his launch and sent to Sitka asking for assistance. As soon as the launch left for Sitka, Shertly and a large number left for parts unknown, and had not been seen at Kluwack since. Only four of the Indians employed in the canning came to work at the usual time, and they entered

by the back way. While they were at work, an old Indian, whose name I could not learn, and who had gone away, came into the cannery and spoke to them, whereupon they all took off their aprons and quit work.

The above are the only cases of disturbance which had occurred. The whites report that the Indians are surly and insolent, and make open threats to kill the whites. As far as I can judge from appearances, the Indians there seemed more industrious and quiet than any I have yet seen, but it may be owing to the presence of an armed force.

The whites having complained that the Indians were in the habit of making *hoochenoo* in large quantities, I ordered Ensign Gillinan to search the Hanega village with a party of men and destroy all stills of hoochenoo and mash that could be found. With another party of men I searched the Hidi village, but in neither could any trace of hoochenoo be found. I then sent for the ten leading chiefs and warned them against interfering with the whites and against the manufacture of hoochenoo. They all promised readily to maintain order among their tribes and to stop the making of hoochenoo to the best of their ability, and asserted that they regarded the whites as their friends, and that no trouble would have arisen but for hoochenoo. They asked for papers recognizing them as chiefs and giving them authority in their tribes. I gave them the required papers. After the interview with the chiefs was ended a dance was given by one of them, to which the officers and men went.

I remained at Klowack until the morning of the 30th July, when I left for Sitka, arriving here at 3 p. m. on August 1. The conduct of the men under my command was excellent during the whole trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. O. NICOLSON,
Ensign, U. S. N.

Commander HENRY GLASS, U. S. N., *Commanding.*

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, August 7, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that in obedience to its instructions of the 28th of June, ultimo, the Wachusett sailed from San Francisco July 14, arriving at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, July 28. Sailed from Wrangell July 30, arriving at this port in the evening of the same day. Sailed for Rockwell, the mining camp in Takoo, on the 1st instant, arriving the evening of the following day. Sailed from Rockwell August 5, and reached this port on the following day.

At Wrangell I consulted with the deputy collector, with the missionary, and others, and found that perfect quiet and order were prevailing. The greater part of the Indians were away on their annual fishing cruise. I was informed that the arrest made by Commander Glass, some months since, of persons guilty of selling rum to the Indians, had been productive of much good, though it was likely to require repetition after awhile. I think it will be necessary, particularly after the return of the Indians, and the influx of miners, which latter occurs when the weather becomes too severe for work in the mines upon the Stickeen River, to appoint three or four of the chiefs and leading men as Indian police on the same footing as others are here, viz, by taking them up as landsmen upon the ship's books.

At Rockwell several miners volunteered the information that they had never seen so quiet a mining camp, but added that it was due to the presence of the force established there by Commander Glass, without which, in their opinion, dissensions would immediately arise among the whites and between the whites and Indians which would cause disorder and bloodshed; in this opinion Commander Glass and Lieutenant-Commander Rockwell fully agree. I have, therefore, and in compliance with the department's orders of June 15th ultimo, relieved the party stationed there with an equivalent one, consisting of the following, viz: Lieut. Commander George W. Pigman, in charge; Master William R. A. Rooney; Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Norfleet; First Lieut. P. St. C.

Murphy, U. S. M. C.; 14 marines and 13 blue-jackets—among the last being included the launch's crew, the interpreter and servants, making a total force of 4 officers and 27 men.

The force has been quartered in two rough board cabins and a tent. The latter will be very insufficient protection when the cold weather comes on, and I have authorized the construction of another cabin, which will be built by our own people, with no expense except for material, and that will be kept as low as possible. Not knowing the intention of the department as to the maintenance of a force here, I am acting on the supposition it will be continued, as preparations for the inclement season, now rapidly approaching, must be made in advance.

At this place the most perfect order reigns, and so far as my observation has gone, and by the united testimony of all with whom I have conversed, the measures adopted by my predecessors have been admirable in themselves and in their results. The improvements made by Commander Glass in the Indian village and the suppression of the hoochenoo distillery have excited their ambition for better things, and I find quite a number of new houses either just completed or in progress.

I propose as soon as the Jamestown is ready, which will be within a couple of days, to tow her to sea, and then proceed with the Wachusett to visit the principal ranches of the Koo-Che-Noos, Hoo-nohs, Chilcats, and Chilcorts, in order mainly to show them that we can reach them when required, after which to make another visit to the settlement of Rockwell and return here. I will leave one officer and a force of ten or twelve men.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. LULL,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. JAMESTOWN, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, August 9, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the U. S. S. Wachusett having arrived at Sitka on July 30, I have transferred the command of this station to Commander E. P. Lull, U. S. N., furnishing him, as directed by the department, with copies of the original instructions to the commanding officers of this vessel, and of all unexecuted orders.

Since the date of my last report affairs on this station have continued in the most satisfactory condition, and perfect security now exists for life and property.

On the 25th of July information reached me of threatened disturbances among the Indians on Prince of Wales Island, and an appeal for protection was made by the white residents at Klowack. In consequence of this I dispatched a force of twenty men under Ensign J. O. Nicolson to make an investigation, and take such steps as might be necessary. I inclose herewith copies of my instructions to Mr. Nicolson, and of his report to me.

This ship is now in all respects ready for sea, and will sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the mail steamer now due from Port Townsend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, U. S. N.

Hon. WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, September 8, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that since the date of my last report everything has been quiet in the Territory.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo the Wachusett got under way, with the Jamestown in tow, casting off thirty miles from the anchorage, the Jamestown proceeding on her way with a fair wind. We then shaped a course for the harbor of Shicon (approximate position latitude $56^{\circ} 10'$ north, longitude $132^{\circ} 12'$ west, not shown on chart); were detained two days by fog; anchored in Shicon August 17. Left Shicon August 19, arriving at Kootzeno the same night. Left Kootzeno August 21 and proceeded to Hoonzoh August 22, and reached Chilcot the same evening; jut before reaching the anchorage at the latter place the ship was run upon a mud-bank, but got her off in a few moments without trouble or damage of any sort. The pilot declared the bank, which was at the mouth of a river, to be a new formation, but from its form and the depth of water near at hand, it has evidently been thousands of years in reaching its present magnitude.

It is not shown on our chart or sketch in our possession, but was well known by the Indians. The pilot had been running in a light-draught vessel, which would have gone safely where we took the bottom.

On the 25th we left Chilcot for Rockwell, where we arrived in the afternoon. Left Rockwell on the 26th, reaching this place the following day.

At Slucon is the site of a saw-mill recently burned down, but which is soon to be rebuilt. There is but a small ranch of Indians, and all is quiet and orderly.

Kootzenoo is a large village, in the main very quiet, but the white trader located near by informed me that the liquor known as *hoochenoo* was often distilled by the Indians, producing broils and fights amongst themselves, though they did not in any way molest the few whites who were there. The same story was told at Hoonzoh; that was, of course, no sign at either place during our visits; nothing but the absolute suppression of the sale of molasses and cheap sugar will prevent the preparation of *hoochenoo*.

At Chilcot I sent for the chiefs and leading men of the two towns, Whales and Crows, that had recently been at war with each other. I found that they had just settled their difficulties by the payment of one hundred blankets by the former to the latter, and in my presence they shook hands and promised to live peaceably with each other and with the whites. They have never molested the latter. The villages of these people are, unfortunately, twenty-five miles beyond the reach of the ship, being up a rapid and shallow river. Still I think there is no danger of further collision among them.

Since the return of the ships to this place a difficulty growing out of the suicide of a Chilcot Indian in the guard-house here last winter, reported at the time by Commander Glass, and which was caused by the interference in his domestic affairs by a Sitka Indian, has been adjusted by the payment of blankets by the friends of the latter to the relatives of the suicide. I had a strong impulse to forbid this, but, as according to Indian law it was a just transaction in which both parties agreed, I did not interfere beyond restraining the rather large demands of one of the Chilcot chiefs. These men belong to a different totem from those of the Chilcots recently at war, and are reported by the trader and missionary located near them to be inoffensive.

At Rockwell I found everything quiet. Lieutenant-Commander Pig-

man was making good progress in the preparation of quarters for the officers and men during the coming winter.

Since our return here I have received a note from Lieutenant-Commander Pigman informing me that an old feud between the Kootzenoos and the Auks had been adjusted in his presence by the voluntary act of the former, who had come to Rockwell for the purpose. This I have no doubt is the outgrowth of the successful efforts of Commander Glass to make peace between the different tribes during the last year. A convention was held on the 16th ultimo at Rockwell, at which an urgent appeal was made to the President and Congress to establish a civil government for this Territory. An election was held on the 15th to choose a delegate to present the resolutions at the next session of Congress.

Several appeals have been made to me during the month to settle conflicting claims to property, but I have declined to interfere in any such cases.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

EDWARD R. LULL,

Commander, Commanding, Senior Officer in Alaska.

Hon. W. H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,

Sitka, Alaska, September 10, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that on the recommendation of Commander Glass I released on the 1st instant James Taylor, a discharged seaman, who had been confined for ninety days for violent assaults upon citizens with threats of killing; and upon the 4th instant Nicholas Dern and Henry Inkoff, who had been confined one hundred and twenty days upon a charge of attempt at murder. Great doubt has arisen in the mind of Col. M. D. Ball, who assisted in the examination of the last-mentioned two men, as to whether the shots fired by them through the side of a house were not intended rather for the destruction of a valuable mirror, instead of, as previously supposed, to kill the occupant of the house, though the latter came very near being the result. None of these men have shown any disposition to give trouble since their release.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. LULL,

Commander, Commanding, Senior Officer, Alaska.

Hon. W. H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,

Sitka, Alaska, October 18, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that everything is quiet in the Territory. On the 15th ultimo the Wachusett sailed from this post for Bering or Hakutat Bay, Alaska, arriving there on the following evening. Returning, sailed from Bering Bay September 20 and arrived here on the 22d.

The object of our visit to Wakutat was to arrest an Indian for the alleged murder of two white men some time in September, 1880, as reported by James Hollywood, the master of the small schooner to which the white men were attached. On our arrival I sent for the chiefs of

the village, two of whom came on board. These men had been particularly kind to Hollywood, protecting him during the winter after the occurrence of the murder. Keeping one of them on board as a sort of hostage, sent the other to arrest the murderer, who had gone on a hunting expedition a couple days' journey from the village. I offered \$50 reward for the arrest. On the fourth day the chief returned with the prisoner. I then took on board two women and a man, said by Hollywood to be the witnesses in the case, though, thus far, I have not been able to get from them all that Hollywood states that they know, but I hope when removed from the influence of other Indians they will tell the truth. I send the prisoners and witnesses by mail steamer to Portland, Oregon, for trial. On our return here I found that during our absence a case had arisen at Rockwell, which at the first looked somewhat serious, though nothing had resulted from it. An Indian, a relative of one of the chiefs, had been confined by Lieutenant-Commander Pigman, for stabbing a squaw while under the influence of liquor. Lieutenant-Commander Pigman had sentenced him to one month's confinement and a fine of fifty blankets.

A few evenings afterwards, a squaw living with one of the miners informed the latter that there was to be firing that night on the hill where the garrison is located. She had heard some of the Indians say so. This was at once communicated to Lieutenant-Commander Pigman, who took all proper precautions to give a warm reception to any attacking party. No attack was made, and investigation the following day failed to make anything very definite out of it; it being impossible to separate actual information from the exaggeration of rumors. The chiefs denied any knowledge of such intention on the part of any of the Indians, and I fully believe myself that what the squaw heard was simply idle talk or braggadocio on the part of some of the bucks, possibly under the influence of hoo-che-noo, but which, if seriously intended by any of them, did not get sufficient following to make it amount to anything. I, however, deemed it prudent to increase the force there, and the weather being at the time exceedingly thick, so that it was problematical how long it might take the Wachusett to get there, she having to take the outside passage, I hired a small steamer, put a howitzer and twenty officers and men on board, and proceeded to Rockwell, where I found all quiet. I sent for the chiefs and threatened them with dire punishment if any sort of outbreak occurred, upon which they reiterated promises of good behavior, which they had already made to Lieutenant-Commander Pigman, to whom they had declared they would rather act with the whites than join any attack made upon them. A few days later they paid the fine required in blankets and their equivalent.

Lieutenant-Commander Pigman reserved ten of the blankets for the squaw, who, by the way, had not been seriously hurt, and gave the rest back to the chiefs to be used for the poor of the tribe. No further disturbance of any sort has occurred, though, as a military necessity, Lieutenant-Commander Pigman has prohibited the sale of molasses at post, and I have approved his action. The force now under Lieutenant-Commander Pigman's command consists of 43 officers and men, the most of whom are blue-jackets. This reduces the regular force of the ship very considerably. We, fortunately, have a particularly well-behaved set of men, who render just as good service as the marines, but the average blue-jacket could hardly be depended upon for service in a mining camp. The fact that there are now three towns where whites and Indians are associated in considerable numbers, viz, Sitka, Rock-

well, and Wrangell makes it, in my opinion, very necessary that the number of men and officers should be somewhat increased. A force should, by all means, be stationed at Wrangell large enough to enforce its orders, say of twenty men at least and one officer. These should be marines.

I have not placed a party there thus far, as the number of officers and men left on board, particularly in view of the occasional necessity for sending away expeditions, is not sufficient to spare as many as I believe necessary.

We should have at least 20 additional enlisted marines and one additional marine officer while on the present service, not as part of the ship's complement, but to supply the detachment on shore.

I have to-day ordered the arrest of Henry Imhoff for selling intoxicating liquors to Indians, and shall send him to Washington Territory for trial. Imhoff was one of the two men recently held in confinement for murderous assault upon another citizen.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD P. LULL,

Commander, Commanding.

Hon. W. H. HUNT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

PART III.

No 1.]

U. S. S. WACHUSETT (3RD RATE),

Fort Wrangell, Highfield Harbor, Alaska, November 14, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet obtains in all parts of this Territory, the Indians at every village showing a marked disposition to keep on good terms with the white inhabitants, and to remain at peace among themselves. This condition of affairs must be ascribed to the policy pursued towards them by the Navy Department, and it will now, in my opinion, be permanent.

On the 23d ultimo the Wachusett left Sitka for the purpose of visiting the principal Indian settlements and the mining camp of Rockwell, arriving at this place on the 7th instant. Finding the Indians and all other classes of inhabitants at Rockwell fully impressed with the ability of the authorities to reach that place at once in case of need, I have reduced the force on shore to ten marines and the working crew of the steam launch, the post remaining under command of Lieutenant-Commander Pigman. This has been done for two considerations, namely, this ship is considerably short of her allowed complement of men with all hands on board, and the men are needed for their proper duties; and, secondly, the health and comfort of the men and their consequent efficiency will be greatly promoted by their transfer to the ship.

Having no further use for the large building lately put up on the government reservation, I have directed its temporary transfer to the collector of customs at Rockwell, to be used as a custom-house, and I would recommend its formal transfer to the Treasury Department, the money expended for materials only being returned to the contingent fund of the Navy Department.

During the absence of this vessel from Sitka, cruising, a small force of marines has been stationed at that place under command of a commissioned officer, for police purposes.

From the present condition of affairs in this Territory, I would respectfully state that in my opinion the time has arrived when a necessity no longer exists for the constant presence of a vessel of war in Alaska. The Indians are quiet and well disposed, and are keeping in good faith the treaties among the different tribes, which ended a number of old feuds. The element in the Territory that at one time threatened trouble and resistance to law is fully impressed by the actions of the naval authorities in arresting and sending out of the Territory for trial persons guilty of offenses, and by the promptness of the judicial authorities in Oregon and Washington Territory in holding such prisoners for trial. The only duties at all likely to be required of any government officer are of a police character, such as keeping order in detached settlements where as yet no courts are in existence, and making arrests of persons guilty of violations of the revenue laws and Indian intercourse acts as applicable to this Territory. In my opinion such duties can be much more appropriately discharged by officials of the revenue service, and I would respectfully recommend that the control of the Territory of Alaska be transferred to the Treasury Department, and the Navy Department and officers of the naval service be released from their present anomalous position and duties. In the present state of affairs in Alaska—and it is one destined to be permanent if firmness and justice are exercised towards the Indian tribes—a steam revenue-cutter of the class used on the Pacific coast can perform all necessary duty in the preservation of good order, the security of life and property, and the enforcement of the laws, more efficiently perhaps than a vessel of the class of the Wachusett, and at much less expense to the government.

Should it be considered advisable to continue the naval control of Alaska, I would earnestly recommend that the vessels detailed for such service be relieved at intervals not exceeding four months. The almost constant rain or snow of this climate, particularly in winter, renders service in Alaska in a single-decked ship one of peculiar hardship and exposure to officers and men, and a long period of such exposure will necessarily detract greatly from the *morale* and efficiency of a ship's company.

The health of the men and officers continues fairly good, but evidences are already presented of the ill effects of service in this climate. The condition of the ship is excellent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,
Rockwell, Alaska, December 15, 1881.

No. 2.]

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet and good order obtain in every portion of this Territory. Since the date of my last report this ship has again visited all the principal Indian villages, except that at Sitka, and everywhere the Indians were found quiet and orderly, and showing every disposition to remain at peace. In view of this condition of affairs, I would respectfully renew the suggestions contained in my dispatch No. 1, of November 14.

Finding it no longer necessary, from any consideration, to maintain

a force on shore at this place, I have ordered all the men and officers to duty on board ship; and have given the custody of the unoccupied buildings to the postmaster, the only government official now at this point. All needed precautions have been taken for the preservation of the buildings, in order that they may be used for any public purpose deemed advisable.

From this place I shall proceed to Sitka, and remain there until further instructed by the department, unless some occasion should arise to require the presence of the ship at some other point in the Territory, a contingency I do not anticipate.

In November-sheds were built over the pivot guns to protect the men and officers as far as possible when on duty, but, even with the shelter thus afforded, service on board a vessel of this class in Alaskan waters during winter is one of peculiar hardship.

The health of officers and men continues as reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding,

Hon. WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 3.]

U. S. S. WACHUSETT, 3D RATE,
Sitka, Alaska, January 10, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to report that perfect quiet and good order now exist in all parts of this Territory, and there is no reason to anticipate any change in the present condition of affairs.

The mail steamer Eureka, arriving at this port the 9th instant, having brought orders from the department for this vessel to proceed to San Francisco, I will sail on the 11th instant, touching at Nanaimo, British Columbia, for coal.

The condition of the ship and the health of the officers and men remain as previously reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY GLASS,
Commander, Commanding.

Hon. WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.